The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Investigation—The Whole $87,000 Accounted for—The Amount Put Into Walcott's Hands, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 9.

The witness, SLADE, examined in Philadelphia, accounted for the destination of the total eighty-seven thousand dollars expended by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. in procuring the passage of the Tariff bill. Between sixty and seventy thousand was shown to have been put in WALCOTT's hands. There are no traces of this amount beyond that; and whether he paid it out or pocketed it, is not known. The remainder was distributed among outsiders—no member of Congress receiving any except one, who borrowed a hundred and repaid it. The Committee have but one more witness to examine, unless he indicates others.

O.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

The Senate was crowded to excess this morning.

Mr. HAMMOND, of South Carolina, pronounced a brief eulogium upon Mr. EVANS, narrating the history of his life and the circumstances attending his death. He said the arrows of death had entered often of late among the high places of honor within his own State. He offered the usual resolutions, requesting Senators to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, and to attend the funeral of Mr. EVANS.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, followed in a strain of eloquent eulogy. He spoke of the deaths of Mr. BUTLER, Governor HAMILTON (who was drowned) and the deceased.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, followed, saying it was not often that he mingled his voice with those who delivered funeral eulogies. He then paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. EVANS, who, he said, reminded of his ideal of a Roman Senator. Like a shock of corn fully ripe, he had been gathered from these scenes, and had sunk down full of honors.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, next added his tribute to the virtues and character of the deceased, saying his long association with him in committee, brought out the beautiful qualities and traits that he was possessor of, and which he (WILSON) could appreciate more fully there than in open Senate.

The Senate then took a recess until the hour of the funeral, 2 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8.

The House on meeting took a recess until 1 o'clock, when a message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator EVANS.

Mr. MCQUEEN, of South Carolina, delivered an eulogy on the public and private character of the deceased.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, at the request of the South Carolina delegation, also bore his testimony in a feeling and touching speech, to the virtues of the honored dead.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, also added his tribute to the virtues and character of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of respect were then adopted, when the House adjourned to attend the funeral.

Senator Pugh's Difficulty with the President New-York Fire Bill—Steam Communication between Panama and Valparaiso, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 7, 1858.

The difficulty which has occurred between Senator PUGH, of Ohio, and the President, is apparently irreconcilable, though efforts have been made to patch up a peace. The quarrel has gone so far that PUGH declares he will never again enter the White House while BUCHANAN is President, and the President is reported to have said that he regards PUGH as no better than HALE. On one point there is no doubt—Mr. PUGH is plucky, and fearless of consequences, though, perhaps, a little eccentric, and all of us know that there is no backing down in old Buck. This difficulty, combined with other causes, have delayed the Ohio appointments, which I told you were to be sent in last Monday, and they have not been made yet. It is impossible, however, to pass over PUGH's friends entirely, since they constitute the Lecompton branch of the Ohio Democracy. In the particular case where Mr. PUGH's wishes were most directly disregarded—the appointment of Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, his candidate was also supported by BURNS, MILLER, and others of the Ohio delegation, none of whom seem to exercise a very great amount of influence on the President. Mr. BUCHANAN probably remembers that Ohio was for DOUGLAS first, and almost all the time for the last Presidential nomination.

Any rumors that Judge DOUGLAS is going to Kansas to stump it against the adoption of the Lecompton-English programme, are unfounded. Mr. DOUGLAS says he adheres strictly to the principle of non-intervention, and believes in letting the people there settle the matter in their own way entirely. Neither does Senator WILSON intend to go, as rumored about here at least, if not in the newspapers. Senator DOUGLAS has no anticipations of any support from the Republican Party of Illinois towards his reëlection. There will, accordingly, be a triangular fight, in which it would seem that the Little Giant must be beaten.

Do you, of the TIMES, know anything about what is here familiarly called the New-York Fire bill? It is a bill to refund the duties collected on certain goods destroyed by fire in private bonded warehouses some years ago; it is supported by Messrs. COCHRANE, CLARK, and others of your delegation, but will be opposed by Mr. HASKIN, in the belief that the claims which will be made under it are in the hands of the lobby, who have purchased them up at an enormous discount, for purposes of speculation. The amount to be refunded is limited by the bill to $300,000; but it is said at the Treasury Department that this is the entering wedge for similar claims to the extent of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars.

A large iron-contract lobby is here, after contracts for iron work in the Capitol extension, Aqueduct, &c. No new parties need come on, however, for I have some reason to suspect that it is about all arranged.

Among the needed new lines of ocean mail transportation, I do not remember to have seen noticed that between Panama and Valparaiso, the importance of which you will probably acknowledge at its mere mention. For lack of such a line, all correspondence between this country and the various ports of South America on the Western coast has to lie over fifteen or twenty days upon the Isthmus, and the important commerce of those ports passes by our doors in the steamers subsidized by the British Government. There is a profitable trade of probably over a hundred millions of dollars with Chili, Peru, Ecuador, &c., including metals exported from Peru, the greater part of all which is transacted with England, by means of the Royal Mail Line between Panama and Valparaiso. There is now a proposition before Congress authorizing the Post-master-General to contract for a semi-monthly mail service between these points, a route of 3,230 miles in length, paying $8,333 the round trip, the contract to be made with ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, of New-York, JAMES HALL, of Boston, and their associates, who agree to build and place on the route three steamers of at least twelve hundred tons for the purposes mentioned. The subject was before the previous Congress, when Mr. BIGLER, in the Senate, reported a bill for the establishment of this line, and Mr. MACE made a strong report in its favor in the House. There is no doubt that important commercial and postal considerations call for the establishment of a line of American steamers on the route proposed, and the amount asked for carrying the mails is extremely reasonable.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON has written a letter to General QUITMAN strongly indorsing the proposition which the latter attempted to introduce against the admission of States without a population of 93,000.

Mr. STEPHENS is collecting precedents with reference to the clause in the Minnesota Constitution allowing aliens to vote. It is discovered that it is by no means a unique provision, but that the precedents are largely in its favor, somewhat similar privileges being found to have been granted in a majority of instances.

O.

Official Financial Statement—Necessity of a Loan—Mr. Clingman's Review of Foreign Relations—Administration not Opposed to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—Coolie Trade—African Slave-Trade—Death of Mr. Evans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8, 1858.

The official report of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending March 31, issuing from the office of the Register of the Treasury, differs very materially from the statement said to have been furnished by the Secretary to the Committee of Ways and Means a fortnight ago. In that paper the receipts of revenue from sales of public land were given as $3,046,236, but are now officially stated at $480,936. The discrepancy will no doubt be satisfactorily explained. The aggregate amount of premium received on treasury notes seems to have been $87,600, and the amount of such notes reported as paid is $403,600.

The total receipts from all ordinary sources of revenue was $7,900,000 for the quarter; the amount obtained by loan was $11,087,000. This certainly is a very sorry exhibit, and it is idle to say that the necessity of a loan can be blinked much longer. The regular appropriations for the current year are $75,000,000, of which it is estimated that nearly $20,000,000 will be suppressed by the arbitrary action of the Departments. This will leave $55,000,000 to be provided for. But the Deficiency bill has just passed, calling for $9,700,000 additional, and the bill for deficiencies in the printing fund will make up the sum to a round ten millions—making for the current fiscal year an unavoidable expenditure, under legal authority, of $65,000,000. The receipts for the past three quarters, exclusive of treasury notes, have been $36,000,000, the expenditures about $56,000,000. The deficiency of actual current revenue, as compared with receipts for the nine months ending March 31, was, therefore, $20,000,000, and the receipts at the present time represent an average of $30,000,000 for the year.

It is certainly a very shiftless mode of providing for an accruing deficit of thirty-five millions a year, this issuing of Government paper redeemable at sight. A bank hopelessly insolvent, and expecting to explode, may postpone the crash by an indefinite expansion of circulation—but that is not an expedient worthy of imitation by the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CLINGMAN's speech on the Neutrality laws, the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, Commodore PAULDING and Central America, and the Coolies and Slave-trade, was a relief to the House after the dreary monotony of the Kansas Debate. Mr. CLINGMAN was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and being about to retire from that elevated station to the Senate, felt a natural and just ambition to issue a statement of our country's relations with the rest of the world, upon which the public mind could securely repose. The retiring Chairman indulged in some lively and entertaining matter on the various topics mentioned above, which amused the House. He procured a handsome vote in favor of his resolutions proposing to abrogate the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Mr. SICKLES at this stage of the affair, quietly put into circulation over the House a semi-official statement that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. APPLETON did not wish the resolution to pass. Quicker than a magician's wand this little word changed the spirit of the scene, and the House laid aside the resolution by ten or twelve majority. The Clayton and Bulwer Convention is a dead lion. It might have been kicked to death had it lived to this day, but it died from natural causes some years ago. While living it served a good purpose. It kept Great Britain out of Central America during the brief period after the discovery of California gold while we were unable to occupy the Transit route. One might as well talk of abrogating the treaty of Westphalia or the Council of Trent. It was an executory contract which has been executed.

In regard to the Coolie trade it well deserves all Mr. CLINGMAN's denunciations. It is an abominable traffic, but certainly a more humane one than the trade in negroes from Dahomey to Cuba, for this primary and sufficient reason, that the Coolies are willing and desirous to go, while the negroes are stolen, and are the wretched captives of wars made for the single purpose of procuring them to be sold as slaves.

On the question of fillibusterism, also largely descanted upon by Mr. CLINGMAN, the South is divided simply because it is not yet clear whether, if the Central American States be conquered by that agency, they will become Slave States, and allies of the South, or commercial colonies and dependencies of the North. And the territory in question is certainly debatable ground. If the African Slave-trade be reopened, and that was the manifest drift of Mr. CLINGMAN's speech, Central America may be Africanized, as Cuba, Hayti and Jamaica have been. But in view of the unfavorable results of the system in the two latter islands, and the reasonable probability that the former must in time undergo the same fate, the whole South will perhaps be induced to pause, before she sanctions such a general and open revival of the African Slave-trade as the propagandists desire. The renewal of African immigration to America, in its old activity, would be equivalent to the *barbarization of this Continent from South Carolina to Brazil*. If true philanthropy consists in darkening those regions with a flood of black men, and the expulsion of the white race, the Slave-trade ought to be restored.

By the death of Mr. EVANS, of South Carolina, the Senate loses a quiet member, and the State a worthy representative. He was an amiable and respected man, and had a great talent for silence. South Carolina has been frequently bereaved of her Senatorial representatives of late years. In 1850 Mr. CALHOUN died. R. B. RHETT was appointed and resigned. Another Mr. RHETT served a short time and died. A. P. BUTLER died in 1857, and Mr. EVANS, who had served since 1853, died in 1858.

A.

Movements of Trains and Troops for Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 8.

Major-General SMITH has issued elaborate orders relative to the movement of the trains and troops of the Utah forces. The trains are to be divided into divisions of two hundred and twenty-six wagons each, and the troops will be organized into columns, each column constituting the escort of a division. A general supply train, and the first column, under command of Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS, are already organized, and ordered to march. The second column, under Lieut.-Col. MUNROE, composing the escort of the first division of supplies, marches from Leavenworth on the 15th inst. The third column, under Col. MAY, marches on the 20th. The fourth column, under Col. MORRISON, marches on the 25th. The fifth column, under Col. Summer, marches on the 30th. The sixth column, under Major EMORY, marches on the 4th of June. These columns for the present constitute the first brigade of Utah forces, under command of Gen. HARNEY. Each column is to be supplied with four months provisions, which are to be replenished when passing Forts Kearney and Laramie.

General SMITH is now in this city, and it is stated that his health is such as to require him to remain here a short period.

Four companies of the Sixth infantry left Leavenworth on the 6th inst. One company from Fort Riley will join them at Fort Kearney.

JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary for Utah, left yesterday for Leavenworth.

Inquest on the Body of the Female Poisoner.

CHESTER, Orange Co., N. Y., Saturday, May 8.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner FENTON, upon the body of Mrs. PHŒBE WESTLAKE. Verdict—"Death by taking arsenic." On Sunday morning last, the day previous to her death, she made a confession of administering poison to several others, and causing the death of two ladies, and the dangerous illness of several other persons. The persons dying were Mr. J. B. TUTHIL, in September last, and Mr. W. R. FULLER in April of this year. A few days previous to taking poison herself, she presented a jar of preserves to Mrs. CHAS. S. TUTHIL and some sugar to Mrs. DERRICK, upon using which they were taken sick with symptoms of poison, which aroused suspicion, and the articles were immediately analyzed by Dr. SMITH, and found to contain arsenic. The cause she assigned for taking poison was not to kill herself, but to make herself sick, in order to divert suspicion from resting on her.

Fire in Cohoes.

COHOES, Sunday, May 9.

A fire occurred here at 11 o'clock last night, destroying the Wilkinson Machine Shop, owned by Mrs. C. A. OLMSTEAD and occupied by Mr. CARLTON, silk weaver, JOHN BAKER, coffin manufacturer, G. R. ARCHER, machinist, M. O. MARR, wagon-maker, and Messrs. PORTER & CALL, file cutters. The loss to the occupants is estimated at $6,000. There is $3,050 insurance on the building in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company of New-York. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Sailing of the Brig Black Hawk from Detroit for Liverpool.

DETROIT, Michigan, Saturday, May 8.

The brig *Black Hawk*, Captain TAYLOR, sails from here this evening for Liverpool, England, direct, with a cargo of staves and lumber. Other vessels in the same trade are loading and will soon follow her.

Departure of the Canada from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 7.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at 9 P. M., and sailed for Liverpool at 11 P. M. on Thursday.

Obituary.

General Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, died on the 4th inst., at Howard, near Alexandria, Va., in the 80th year of his age. He was for several years a prominent member of the Legislature of Virginia, and afterwards, for a long period, represented the Loudoun District in Congress.

Dr. Christopher Widmer, a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, died at Toronto a few days since. He served as staff-surgeon in the 14th Light Dragoons, during the Peninsular War. His age was 78.

The West Washington Market Difficulty?

The Executive Committee of the West Washington Marketmen, on Saturday morning visited Messrs. TAYLOR & BRENNAN, the State lessees of the market property, at their office in Pine-street. The latter promised the marketmen that they would not charge them exorbitant rents, if the latter chose to acknowledge the validity of their title, and pay their rents to them. They agreed to await a definite answer from the Committee until to-day, as the latter had not yet obtained the opinion of Ex-Judge WHITING, their Counsel, concerning the validity of the title of the State lessees. It was intimated that Mr. WHITING's opinion was adverse to the lessees. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the market dealers had another meeting, at which Mr. S. M. BOGERT presided. The Chairman, on behalf of the Executive Committee, gave an account of the interview with Messrs. TAYLOR & BRENNAN in the morning.

Mr. A. C. LEONARD, Chairman of the Committee charged with the enrolment of the names of those of the marketmen who would pledge themselves to stand firm in the position which they have taken, reported that there were more than 480 names enrolled, and that all the proprietors of market stands, with the exception of about half a dozen, had signed. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. JAMES EDDIE stated that the Committee had been requested to furnish the Mayor and the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen with a list of all the parties who occupy stands in the West Washington Market, and the rent that each one pays; the list would probably be ready on Monday.

Ex-Councilman TAYLOR then made a speech, and the meeting adjourned.

The City Market Property.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article headed "City Market Property," contained in your paper of the 7th inst., you state:

"And the developments in regard to the management of our City markets offer another very striking illustration of the incapacity which presides over the financial department of the City Government."

And further on you say:

"Last year the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to appoint a certain number of collectors of market-rents, but from some reason or other Mr. FLAGG has made no new appointments, but has allowed the old clerks to go on conducting affairs in the old way."

Now permit me to state the Comptroller has not had charge of Markets, and that the ordinance above referred to was not passed until the 31st of last December; and upon Mayor TIEMANN taking his seat, he immediately took the ground that the ordinance was not in accordance with the Charter; consequently the Comptroller, in deference to the Mayor's opinion, and with a view of obtaining sound legal advice, (which I presume he would have long since obtained, had it not been for the Smith investigation) deferred making the appointments. It therefore appears rather uncharitable (to say the least of it) to censure the head of the Finance Department under the peculiar circumstances of the case, for having tolerated for so short a time an evil, if it be an evil, when it has existed for years under other Departments of the City, without even a *passing notice*. After ascertaining Mayor TIEMANN's opposition to the ordinance, I addressed to him the following note, which, I request that you will publish with this, as I am desirous of "saddling the right horse" in this matter. Were it not for my pressing public duties, I would give you many details in relation to the *management* of our markets, which would not only only enlighten, but would surprise you.

Yours, JOSEPH ROSE,
Collector City Revenue.

MR. ROSE TO MAYOR TIEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, January.

The Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN—*Dear Sir:* Agreeably to promise, I herewith submit to you some crude notes in relation to the new ordinance reorganizing the Department of Finance, adopted Dec. 31, 1857. Please pardon the heterogeneous manner in which they are thrown together; but they are as good as my limited time and abilities would admit of at present. In addition to powers conferred upon the Finance Department by the old Charter of the City, the Charter of 1857, section 22, reads thus: "And for the collection of all revenues, arising from the *use* or sale of property belonging to or *managed* by the City, and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Common Council." Now this clause is entirely new, and certainly was intended, by the framers of the Charter, for some purpose. In pursuance of this understanding, the Common Council of 1857 prepared and adopted an ordinance reorganizing the Finance Department, in which by the 49th section, they confer the power upon the Collector of City Revenue, of collecting all the revenues derived from the public markets and the sale of manure, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by him.

The simple fact of conferring additional powers upon the Finance Department by the charter of 1857, as referred to above, and excluding or repealing that part of section 14 of the charter of 1849 which gave to the Department of Streets and Lamps the collecting of revenues accruing from the sale of manure, and also of the transferring of butcher stalls in the markets, is conclusive, to my mind, that the new ordinance regulating the Department of Finance is strictly in accordance with the meaning and intention of the framers of the new charter. And, further:

If it was designed to merge this duty into the City Inspector's Department, with the other duties of the Commissioners of Streets and Lamps, why was it stricken out? Or rather, why is it not retained in the new Charter, as a part of the organization of the City Inspectors' Department?

It will be seen by the 22d section of the Charter that it was the intention of the Legislature to make the Comptroller's Office entirely financial, and by the 27th section to make the City Inspector's Office entirely sanitary in its character, therefore, there is no reason or occasion for conflict, as the duties of each Department are made by the Charter entirely distinct and different.

The ordinance adopted Dec. 31, 1857, reorganizing the Finance Department, is in accordance with the above principle, viz: Of separating financial matters from all other Departments, and concentrating them in the Finance Department, wherein they rightfully belong.

The 55th and 56th sections of the ordinance provides for a Superintendent of Market Fees and Rents, and sale of manure, of granting and revoking permits for stalls and stands in the markets.

The 60th section provides for six Deputy Collectors to aid in collecting the markets fees and rents, and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the Collector of City Revenue. The Finance Department is responsible for the collections, and, therefore, should have the appointment of the Collectors.

The practice observed in this office "during the administration of Mr. FLAGG in letting property," has been to encourage competition, and prefer the highest bidder without favor. And by pursuing this plan with the public markets, we should undoubtedly largely increase the revenues derived from that source. It is important that this Department should have the appointment of the Deputy Collectors, and also have the power to grant and annul permits, in order to fix the proper rents and compel payment, and to direct in what manner collections shall be made.

Section 21 of the Charter, provides that the heads of Departments shall appoint their subordinates. Therefore, for the City Inspector to appoint subordinates for the Department of Finance, and responsible to him, instead of the Comptroller, would, in my judgment, be construing the intention of the Charter detrimental to the interest of the City, and liable to lead to misunderstanding and difficulties. For instance, a clerk of a market, actuated by vindictive feelings, or from interested or political motives, might be receiving one dollar per week for a stand, while we might get ten dollars for the same; yet we could not control the matter, and would be compelled to receive the one dollar only.

There are now twelve clerks of markets and the bulk of the duties are to collect the fees and rents. The ordinance provides for six deputy collectors to perform that duty in their stead, being two markets to each, excepting Washington Market, and they are made responsible to the Finance Department.

The rest of the duties heretofore performed by the clerks are merely nominal, and can be as well done without them, because it merely consists of sweeping and cleaning of markets, a mere sanitary duty, and has always been done by men employed and paid by the Superintendent of Markets.

Regulating and managing the markets is well defined in title 8 of ordinance relating to public markets, found in the revised ordinances of 1845, page 106, which I think clearly shows that there need be no conflict between the two departments.

Under the charter of 1857, all that is required by the City Inspector's Department, to carry out his duties in relation to the markets, is to have (as the Charter provides) a Sanitary Superintendent of Markets, who, with the aid of the Health Wardens, can perform all the duties contemplated by the charter, or required of him by the ordinances, without, as now, having two superintendents and twelve clerks, thereby increasing immensely the expenditures of his office unnecessarily. Both Superintendents and some of the clerks, are acting simply by appointment of Mr. MORTON, (a very doubtful power,) without being confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, as the old ordinances (under which Mr. MORTON pretends to act) require.

In the above remarks I have not alluded to other powers belonging to the Finance Department, which are ample to cover all objections to this ordinance.

First—The power conferred upon the Comptroller in section 22 of the Charter, of *controlling* all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation.

Second—The power given to the Common Council to require the Collector of City Revenue to perform such other duties as they may direct.

Third—The power conferred upon the Comptroller by the Sinking Fund ordinance of 1844, giving to him the custody of all the public property belonging to the City.

Yours, respectfully,
JOSEPH ROSE, Collector City Revenue.

Weather Reports.

The following was the state of the weather during the month of April, as indicated by the mercury, at the Bloomingdale Asylum.

The thermometer hangs on the north side of the main building, which stands upon high ground at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, noted at 6 o'clock A. M.

April 1	36° above 0	April 16	46° above 0
April 2	39° above 0	April 17	42° above 0
April 3	46° above 0	April 18	42° above 0
April 4	48° above 0	April 19	47° above 0
April 5	39° above 0	April 20	44° above 0
April 6	40° above 0	April 21	43° above 0
April 7	31° above 0	April 22	45° above 0
April 8	33° above 0	April 23	51° above 0
April 9	44° above 0	April 24	39° above 0
April 10	50° above 0	April 25	36° above 0
April 11	40° above 0	April 26	34° above 0
April 12	42° above 0	April 27	36° above 0
April 13	35° above 0	April 28	38° above 0
April 14	39° above 0	April 29	43° above 0
April 15	47° above 0	April 30	54° above 0

April, unlike its predecessor, March, exhibited a much more variable condition of the atmosphere, and although the mercury was only one morning below freezing—at 31°—yet its falling a few degrees below that point on two or three occasions through the day we experienced quite heavy frosts and some ice.

Our expectations of April, especially as being the second, and successor of an unusually fine first Spring month, were not fully realized, and it might have been imagined the coldest of the two, although the mercury averaged some degrees higher.

Heavy winds and some storms prevailed, and the fears—which had previously been excited—of a gradual approach to an unusual degree of heat, very much subsided.

The month, however, ended its career gloriously, its last two days doing it much credit and greatly increasing nature's charms, and at the present time every thing wears a most cheerful and promising aspect. Yours respectfully, MOSES DAME,

MAY 6, 1858. Warden.

A Fearful Tragedy—A New-York Mystery Cleared Up.

From the Chicago Journal of May 6.

Some time since our readers will remember an announcement in the New-York papers that a barrel marked "W. H. Jennings, No. 185 Leonard-street, New-York," containing the mangled remains of a female, was found in the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at New-York City. An inquest was held upon the body at that place, and the officers commenced investigations. Telegrams were sent through Canada, and it was found that the barrel had crossed the Suspension Bridge.

From thence it was easily traced to Windsor, and was found to have crossed the river from Detroit on the 18th of March, on the steamer *Transit*. Further investigation located Chicago as the starting point. From the fact that there were no charges upon the barrel except for its passage over the Michigan Central road, it was evident that it was shipped here, and upon examination of the books, it was found that the barrel left the Michigan Central Dépôt on the 16th of March.

From this point and with data furnished them by the officers of the company, and others, whose names are immaterial at the present time, Marshal REHM and Capt. BRADLEY commenced operations, and by a series of successful moves and detective strategy, which it is not necessary to detail, a few days since made up their minds who the man was. Considerable precaution was still necessary to be exercised until they should obtain some definite clue as to the probabilities of the case.

A consultation was held yesterday, and it was determined to arrest the man last night. They proceeded to the shop where he worked, Messrs. FRAZZA & RIBOLLA'S barber's saloon, under the Matteson House; waited until the time of closing, and when he came out to go home as usual, he was arrested. His name is HENRY JUMPERTZ, and he is a journeyman barber by trade. He has been in the employ of the above firm for some time, and was formerly employed by WERNER, who kept a shop, about three years since, under the Revere House, then the Young America. He is a Prussian by birth and 24 years of age. He came to this country about four years ago.

The circumstances of this cold-blooded atrocity, as detailed by himself, are as follows in the outline. Of how much credence they are worthy it is not for us to determine. They certainly, at any event, form a combination of horrors seldom, if ever, equaled in the annals of crime; and show him to be, if not a murderer, to which all the circumstances point, at least, a cold-blooded, depraved man, with little of the human in his composition.

The name of the murdered woman is SOPHIE WERNER; her maiden name was ELTEN. She was 29 years of age, and the wife of FREDERICK WERNER, who formerly kept a barber-shop under the Revere House, at which JUMPERTZ worked. WERNER at the same time was living with another woman, whose name we are unable to learn. This was in the latter part of 1855. Somewhat over a year ago, WERNER absconded from the city with this woman, leaving his wife here. His business was broken up, and his wife lived with a barber under the Sherman House. JUMPERTZ was boarding at the same house, and formed an improper intimacy with her. She told him her story, and he sympathized with her, and finally so far prevailed upon her that she left her former paramour and lived with him. He hired rooms in PITKIN'S building, in South Water-street, taking their meals at a restaurant on Lake-street.

After that building was burned last Fall, in the great fire, he hired a room in the fifth story of POMEROY'S building, at the corner of South Water and Clark streets. After they took the room, they ceased taking their meals on Lake-street. He provided a stove, table, dishes and other articles, and she did the cooking. After a time the woman became *enciente*. He tried to keep the matter a secret, but it leaked out, and his associates continually annoyed him for living with a low Dutch woman.

Provoked by their taunts he determined to go to Milwaukee, and the guilty pair took their departure from this city. Shortly after their arrival she was delivered of a child, but by some means it was hurried out of existence. The prisoner says it was born dead. Not satisfied with this guilty alliance, the woman plead with him to marry her, but he refused. He wrote to Chicago to obtain work, and FRAZZA & RABOLIA offered him a situation.

He packed up his baggage, and she insisted on coming with him, and still more strongly that he should marry her. He flatly refused each of these requests, and hard words passed between them. He hired a room for her, paid her board until July next, came off and left her about the middle of December last.

Several letters passed between them, in all of which she constantly reiterated her demand that he should marry her, and in one of them said that she should die if he didn't let her come. He finally wrote to her that if she was coming, to come in the night time and come directly to his room so that no one should know she was here. She arrived in the City some time in February, and no one knew she was back again except the drayman who brought her trunks to his room. They lived along in the old style until Sunday, March 6.

That morning he went to the shop as usual, and returned at half-past one to dinner. The prisoner says that as he opened the door it was pushed hard, and that when he got into the room, he found her hanging by a cotton rope to a common screw-hook driven into the door, her feet almost touching the floor. This is the prisoner's version. He cut her down and laid her on the bed. Upon the table he says he found a letter stating that she forgave him, and wished she could have died by the side of WERNER. He then sat in the window-seat about an hour thinking what he should do with the body. To convince himself that she was really dead, he took the body off the bed, laid it on a mattress on the floor and cut her with a lancet in several places. At the first incision a drop or two of blood flowed, but afterwards none. On the next day, he took out the entrails and carried them two or three miles off on the prairie and buried them. His first thought was to throw the body into the river, but there was too much ice.

He then procured a common case knife and carpenter's saw, and, after much trouble, succeeded in getting them sufficiently sharp to perform his bloody work. After cutting the body up he procured a common whisky barrel, put the limbs in, after burning such parts of her clothing as had blood spots on them, and headed it up. On turning the barrel over, he saw water and blood coming out of the bung-hole. He took it out and threw in a quantity of flour to staunch it, puttied up all the cracks and painted it all over.

Early in the morning of the 16th of March, after keeping the body ten days in his room, he met a drayman on Clark-street bridge, and asked him to take the barrel to the depot. The drayman consented, and went up to his room. He proceeded to roll it down stairs. JUMPERTZ, fearful lest the barrel might burst, requested him to carry it down stairs, but he refused, and rolled it down as he had commenced, the body rattling against the sides of the barrel, all the way down, filling him with dread and apprehension lest the drayman should discover his secret. The body was finally got to the depot and shipped to New-York that morning.

Thus ends, for the present, this tale of blood and horror. The greater part of it is his own version, taken from his own lips. Whether he is guilty of the terrible crime of murder, the Courts will determine, and it is not for us to say, but his own story shows him to be a thoroughly vitiated and hard-hearted man.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Saturday on the body of a boy named DANIEL MCCARTY, of No. 74 Allen-street, who fell from the main-yard of the ship *Constellation*, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck. The deceased had been employed by a sail-maker, and during the dinner hour went with some other boys to play on the *Constellation*, when the accident occurred. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of ANN MCMAHON, a child eleven years old, who died from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire from the stove, at the residence of her parents, No. 74 Mott-street. Verdict, Accidental death.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Great Increase in the French Navy Budget.

Interesting Commercial News.

COTTON FIRM---BREADSTUFFS STEADY.

CONSOLS 97 3-8@97 1-2.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* arrived here early this morning, from Southampton on the 29th ult.

The steamship *Hammonia* arrived at Cowes on Tuesday morning.

The news by the *Vanderbilt* is four days later than that brought by the *Europa*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords sat for a short time last night, (Monday, April 26,) but no business of any importance was brought under consideration.

In the House of Commons Mr. MACARTNEY asked the Secretary for War whether the entire charge for pay, allowances, subsistence, clothing, appointments, stores and horses of the increased force of British troops now serving in India, by reason of the mutiny, would be defrayed and provided for out of the Indian revenues alone, and if not, what proportion would be charged on Imperial revenue; also, whether any portion of the cost of transport had been borne by the Naval or War Department. Gen. PEEL said that every farthing of the expense would be defrayed by the East India Company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that the House will upon Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 95, to provide for the Government of India. After referring to the overwhelming majority against Mr. BARING's motion, that it is not expedient at present to legislate upon the Government of India. He said that the majority had only given to the noble Lord then at the head of the Government permission to bring in his bill, but by no means pledged the House to any of its details. When the present Government came into power, it thought it advisable to lay before the House a scheme for the Government of India which was in some respects like that of the preceding Government, yet differed from it in many material particulars.

The right honorable gentleman proceeded to contrast the main features of the two bills, contending that the bill of Lord PALMERSTON, though very plain and simple, was yet despotic and dangerous; while the bill of the present Government, which had been stigmatised and complicated, was only complicated so far as it partially introduced into the Government of India, the elective principle of the British Constitution. In every other respect it contained elements for a Council quite as able and well informed as any council which might be selected as the nominees of the Government under the bill of Lord PALMERSTON. He defended the various provisions of the bill which he had himself proposed to the House, and said, if his resolutions should be adopted in spirit however modified, he had little doubt but a bill might be founded upon them, which would be found beneficial to the best interests of India; but whether agreed to or the contrary, he hoped the House would beware of allowing party feeling to creep into the consideration of any measure for the government of that country.

Lord PALMERSTON said the speech of the right honorable gentleman might have been very appropriate if he were moving the second reading of his own bill, instead of which, however, he was giving it as a funeral oration over the very measure—India Bill No. 2—which he had himself murdered. The fact was, the Indian Minister was responsible to Parliament, and it was in Parliament the elective principle was requisite to secure a proper administration of the Government in India. The Council would not be the Government of India, it would only be the adviser of the Minister; for were it to have control, there would be an end to Ministerial responsibility. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to have it appointed by the elective principle.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he was of opinion that it was rash to legislate at all while war still raged in India; but as Parliament had decided differently, he had bowed to that decision, but protested against the resolution which had been placed in the Speaker's hand. He did not approve of either of the bills which had been presented to the House, for neither of them provided a Council with such varied information with respect to India as was to be found in the present Court of Directors. The first thing requisite was to provide for the protection of the people of India from the ignorance, the indiscretion, and the errors of the Government at home, and in the next place that no wars, such as that in Persia, should be entered upon in that country, without the knowledge of Parliament.

Col. SYKES and Sir H. VERNEY thought it unwise to legislate for India while the country was at war.

Mr. GREGORY moved an amendment, that it is not expedient to pass any resolutions at this moment for the Government of India.

Mr. EWART, second the motion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the object of the amendment was to prevent legislation for India during the present year, and the honorable gentlemau should have given notice of such an important proposition, instead of bringing it forward after honorable members had left the House under the impression that there would be no serious opposition to the resolution.

Mr. MANGLES opposed both bills, but if obliged to give an opinion, he gave his preference to that of the present Goverument, and would give his suppott to the amendment.

After some discussion, Lord GODERICH said he would reserve to himself the right of moving on Friday, as an amendment, that the mode of procedure should be by bill and not by resolution.

Mr. HORSMAN suggested that on Friday they should only come to the resolution that the Government of India should be transferred to the Crown, and then that a Committee should be appointed to ascertain the best mode of carrying out the resolution.

After some discussion, Mr. GREGORY withdrew the amendment, and the original resolution was agreed to.

The Committee of Supply was postponed until Wednesday.

On the second reading of the Excise Duties bill Mr. P. O'BRIEN opposed the increase of the spirit duty in Ireland, and moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ESMONDE seconded the amendment.

After a short discussion, confined to the Irish members, the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 227 to 35. The bill was then read a second time.

The remaining business was then disposed of and the House adjourned.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following paragraph in its non-official column:

"There are certain persons who, in order to maintain uneasiness in the public mind, daily invent false news. Thus the Parisian correspondence of the *Independence Belge* pretends that great maritime armaments are being made in France. This is completely untrue. There has been no change made in the Budget prepared for the year 1858 and 1859."

The *Times* correspondent says:

"We fidd in the *Moniteur* of yesterday the report of the Commission appointed to examine the budget for the year 1859, in which it is stated that the navy budget for that year amounts to 140,548,538 francs, and that for the year 1853 to 112,155,249 francs, bing an increase in the navy budget of the year 1859 of 28,393,280 francs. It may not be irrelevant to remark that the increased Navy budget of 1834 was prepared during a period of profound peace, and that in the year 1853 we were on the eve of a war, which was not concluded until the year 1856. We have not learned that France has acquired any new colonies since 1852 which require an increased naval force for their protection. The report is said to have been published by M. DEVINCK, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Deputies for the city of Paris.

Baron DE TALLEYRAND, French Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, returned from Bucharest to Paris on Thursday night. The Baron had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The *Echo Rockelais* announces that M. de CHASTRON Jr., is about to proceed to Canton, entrusted by the Government with a private mission

THE WEST.

The Emancipation Question in Missouri—Growth of the West—Business, &c.

St. Joseph, Mo., April, 1858.

The recent victories of the Emancipation party in St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Kansas City, are a continuation of the triumphs of the Free-Soil movement which found a first expression in the election of FRANK BLAIR to represent the St. Louis Congressional District two years ago. That event was succeeded in the following Winter by the memorable discussion in the Legislature at Jefferson City upon the resolution of Senator CARR that "the agitation of the question of emancipation in Missouri is inexpedient, impracticable, unwise and unjust, and ought to be discountenanced by every good citizen of the State." The resolution passed by a large majority, but the victory was a monstrous defeat, for it opened the very discussion and agitation which it designed to suppress, by reason of the violent opposition it met at the hands of the minority. In opposing the passage of the resolution, B. GRATZ BROWN made a very able speech, full of official statistics, comparing the growth in wealth, population, and power, of Illinois and Iowa, with that of Missouri, thus making a clear, convincing and powerful argument in favor of emancipation. I was present during the discussion and though Mr. BROWN's doctrines were wholly hostile to the inclinations and prejudices of the legislators, yet his speech, of more than two hours in length, was listened to throughout with the utmost respect, attention and wonder.

Within three months from this discussion St. Louis elected a Free-Soil City Government, headed by JOHN M. WIMER for Mayor. Then last August came the vote for Governor, which resulted in the success of the Old-Line Democratic candidate, by a majority of less than four hundred. I was in St. Louis on the last election-day, and I think I never knew of so hotly-contested a canvass, and such determined efforts as were made by the Democratic Party for success. Headed by the St. Louis *Republican*, a journal (republican only in name) of large influence, and conducted with great ability, having the fullest support of the Federal Government and officers, with the whole strength the party could possibly muster, it met a worse defeat than that of the year previous, for Mayor WIMER was elected by a plurality only—lacking a majority, by three hundred votes. Now the Emancipation Party has elected Mr. FILLEY by a *majority* of twelve hundred, which gives a gain of fifteen hundred votes in a single year.

And this voice which goes out from St. Louis, meeting a quick response at Jefferson City, the Capital, and at Kansas City, a stronghold of slave power, will be met with sympathetic answers from every part of the State as fast as the trials terminate, until finally these victories will culminate in the complete triumph of the doctrine, "Missouri for white labor and free white men."

Five years seems an early period within which to pronounce the funeral obsequies of Slavery in Missouri, but judging the present state of the public mind and the history of the past four years, I am convinced it will be accomplished. Not by any sudden abolition of Slavery or proclamation of Freedom will this be done, but probably a provision will be made by the Legislature which will make its final working to end at some distant coming day; but the very passage of such an act will be the virtual establishment of Freedom; for with the coming of that day the slave property will be found to have long before been transferred to the disfant South, where a demand for it will not so soon cease. Even now a brisk trade in slaves is established between this State and Louisiana, and though we cannot avoid the silent grief upon the face of the slave as he is forever separated from his life-long home, we can but rejoice that we may say at last "this system is not perpetual here; it will soon cease, and by-and-by Missouri will come forward in the front rank of Free States, ready to defend those principles of justice and humanity she has so long assailed."

But this movement is not started here with a view of doing justice to the slave. It is simply a question of public economy, of dollars and cents, of benefit to the white race. As such the enterprise commenced within our borders; as such it has reached its present importance, and as such it will proceed to final success. Northern agitation will not be tolerated, nor will Southern interference for a moment be allowed. All we ask is to be let alone, and though a great struggle is yet before us, we will settle it here, and the triumph of right principles will be perfect. The slave-power dissolves and crumbles away, while its antagonist grows vigorous and powerful. Every day brings hither the energetic working-man, who exerts his unconscious but powerful influence upon ancient prejudices and venerable customs. The very expressions which have so lately gone forth from Missouri seem to invite these influences, and at the same time they are a significant admonition to the Southerner that his peculiar property is less valuable and less welcome day by day.

St. Joseph has a population of seven thousand. It is rapidly improving in every respect. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is running a hundred miles toward the Mississippi River, and the remaining hundred miles of staging will gradually lessen until a year, when the connection with your City by rail will be complete. We have now three daily lines of steamers to St. Louis. Business is active, emigration brisk, and all is cheerfulness. The future is full of promise, and I know of no place more inviting to a man seeking a location at the West, who is willing to do something besides trading in town lots or wild lands. That business is "played out" pretty generally through the West, and he who comes hereafter expecting to make the rapid fortunes which may have enticed him hither, will be pretty certain to meet only bitter disappointment.

The revival intelligence which your paper brings to us finds full responses here. The attention to religion has probably never been so general and earnest in this section as during the present season. The voice of blasphemy, which shocks the newcomer on these western rivers, is hushed, and not unfrequently is heard songs of praise from lips which once uttered only curses and bitterness.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Topeka Nominating Convention—Personal Quarrel between Governor Robinson and General Lane.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

The Convention called to nominate State officers under the new Leavenworth Constitution met at Topeka last Wednesday morning. The attendance was large—68 out of 100 delegates being present. A self-constituted Committee of five gentlemen, prior to the assembling of the Convention, addressed letters of inquiry upon certain points connected with the future policy of the Free State Party, to several of the most prominent candidates to come before the Convention.

Replies were received from Messrs. CONWAY, ADAMS, ROBINSON, and LANE. GOV. ROBINSON's letter was as follows:

TOPEKA, April 28, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter asking a reply to certain questions, has been received.

To the *first*, my reply is, I am in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution.

To the *second*, I have to say that I am unable to tell what line of policy it would be better to pursue in such a case, without a full knowledge of the attending circumstances; but I am unwilling to place myself on the people of Kansas in a revolutionary attitude to the Federal authority, so long as they have the power peaceably and legally and without a sacrifice of principle or honor, to redress their grievances; and when this fails them, I am willing to adopt any movement having their confidence, for an organization against oppression.

To the *third*, my answer is, No!

To the *fourth*, my reply is, that I am in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution, and opposed to any alteration or attempt at alteration of the Lecompton Constitution according to its forms.

Respectfully yours, C. ROBINSON.

LANE, in his reply, claims the paternity of the Convention act, and favors the Leavenworth Constitution, believing that it can be made to displace Lecompton "without in the slightest degree disturbing the peace of the country."

Judge CONWAY promises to stand by the Leavenworth Constitution, in the event of an issue. Mr. ADAMS engages for the same service.

When the Convention assembled, the friends of Gen. LANE were in favor of going into the nomination immediately. Gov. ROBINSON and *his* friends, however, urged its postponement, on the grounds that any such action at this time would be precipitate and embarrassing to the party in future. After a prolonged discussion, the whole subject was finally postponed indefinitely.

The following is the full ticket for State Officers:

For Governor—Henry J. Adams, of Leavenworth.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Cyrus K. Holliday, of Topeka.
For Secretary of State—E. P. Bancroft, of Emporia.
For Treasurer of State—J. B. Wheeler, of Doniphan.
For Auditor of State—Geo. S. Hillyer, of Grasshopper Falls.
For Attorney-General—Charles A. Foster, of Ossawattomie.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—John M. Walden, of Quindaro.
Foo Commissioner of School Fund—John W. Robinson, of Manhattan.
For Representative to Congress—Martin Conway, of Lawrence.
For Supreme Judges—Two years, Wm. A. Phillips, of Lawrence; for four years, Lorenzo Dow, of Allen County; six years, Wm. McKay, of Wyandott.
Reporter of Supreme Court—A. D. Richardson, of Sumner.
For Clerk of Supreme Court—W. F. M. Arny, of Hyatt.

The platform adopted by the Convention is as follows:

Whereas, There are, in different localities, different interpretations of those portions of the Constitution pertaining to suffrage and schools; therefore

Resolved, That at the election upon the Constitution the voters of Kansas be requested to vote for or against "Negro Suffrage," and for or against "Separate Schools for White and Negro Children;" and if a majority of the votes cast be against Negro Suffrage, it shall operate as instructions on the first Legislature to submit to the people at once an amendment of the Constitution prohibiting Negro Suffrage; and if a majority of the votes be cast in favor of Separate Schools, it shall operate in like manner as instructions to the first Legislature to submit an amendment providing for Separate Schools for White and Negro Children, except in the Districts where the people by general consent shall allow the schools to be in common.

T. DWIGHT THACHER,
THOS. EWING, JR.,
J. W. ROBINSON,
C. A. FOSTER,
JOHN P. WHEELER,
R. B. MITCHELL.

A quarrel between ROBINSON and LANE, in the course of which the former gave his views of LANE's character with great freedom, occurred at a meeting of "Squatters," held at Topeka during the session of the Convention, to take action in reference to the land sales in July. The scene between ROBINSON and LANE was very spicy.

It was decided to appoint a Committee of five business men to circulate remonstrances against the sales and forward them to Washington, and also to proceed to Washington and procure, if possible, the postponement of the sales. If this failed, they were instructed to endeavor to hire in the East five thousand land warrants, to be loaned to the settlers for one and two years, at ten or fifteen per cent. interest, with real estate security. J. M. WINCHELL, of Wyandott, ROBERT MORROW and C. H. BRANSCOMB, of Lawrence, were appointed among others to serve on that Committee.

Governor ROBINSON suggested that the remonstrance against the sales should contain no political allusions.

In the course of his speech he alluded to remarks made by LANE at the Leavenworth Convention, during his absence in the East, that were designed to reflect on him.

He (Governor ROBINSON) had worked in the Free-Soil cause all his life. He was *born* a Free-Soiler. Why should a doubt be cast upon his fealty to the party by a man who came to Kansas a Democrat, with Pro-Slavery sentiments, who thought the free or slave institutions of a State should be decided by its capacity for raising hemp and tobacco, who placed a mule and a negro on the same footing, who applied to the first bogus Legislature for a divorce, and whose best friends to day believed he would sell out to the Buchanan Democracy, if he could thereby secure a seat in the United States Senate!

A scene of the utmost confusion, consisting of mingled hisses, applause and attempts to gain the eye of the President, ensued. Gen. LANE, however, persisted in his right to be heard in his own defence, and went on to reply to the charges just brought.

He *had* made such a remark. He reiterated it now. He *would* curse any Free-State man who favored the acceptance of Lecompton, and he would call his children around his dying bed to perpetuate that curse. [Applause.] But he had not intended to apply the remark to Gov. ROBINSON, and it could bear no such legitimate construction.

A member of the Convention, who heard the speech in question, rose and corroborated LANE in this respect.

Gen. LANE continued—No man living had ever heard him denounce *any* man in the Free-State Party. He denied that he came to Kansas a Pro-Slavery man, and appealed to those who knew his political course in Indiana, for the truth of the statement. He came here *not* in favor of Slavery, but simply in favor of leaving the whole question to the people. It was also utterly false, that he had ever applied for a divorce, either in Kansas or out of it. The name of CHARLES ROBINSON was still engraved on his heart—[laughter]—and if he continued faithful to the Free-State cause, they would remain as they had been, political and personal friends.

ROBINSON—My only knowledge of the speech was received from others. I did not hear it.

LANE—You should come to *me*, Rob., and not take the statements of "go-betweens."

ROBINSON—I spoke from a newspaper report of the speech.

LANE—No speech that I have made in Kansas has ever been fairly reported. In regard to the divorce, I have never interfered in your domestic affairs, and I don't want you to interfere in mine. But to correct the misrepresentation to which I have been subjected, I will say that my wife has just reached the Territory, and is now in Leavenworth, where I shall hasten to her the moment this Convention is over.

ROBINSON—I made the statement I did upon the authority of those who made it to me, and said they were ready to prove it.

And so ended this little "ebullition," as LANE termed it. Though my notes taken at the time were not very full, I have given it, I think, with substantial correctness. If I have misconceived any of the nice distinctions that were drawn, I shall take pleasure in correcting hereafter.

From the conclusion of this remarkeble episode for a "squatter's meeting," until the close of the delegate Convention, the two parties alluded to each other with the utmost courtesy, as "Governor ROBINSON" and "General LANE."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff, and Pierrepont.

PLEADING—DENIAL OF KNOWLEDGE ON INFORMATION SUFFICIENT TO FORM A BELIEF—CONFLICT OF LAWS.

Duncan, Sherman, &c., vs. Smith, Lawrence, &c.—The action was on a promissory note made by defendants. The plaintiffs alleged that they were copartners, and the note was duly transferred to them, and that they were the owners, &c. The answer set up that the defendant had no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to these facts. The plaintiffs moved for judgment on frivolousness of the answer, which was granted. The defendant appealed, and the General Term reversed the order; allowing the answer to be sufficient.

BOSWORTH, J., rendered an oral opinion, in which he held: 1. An answer to a complaint on a promissory note is not frivolous, because it merely denies those allegations of the complaint which are employed to show the plaintiff's title to the note. 2. An averment in the answer that the defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to such allegations of the complaint is a sufficient denial of them.

This is directly contrary to the decision in Kamlah *vs.* Salter, (6 Abbott's Pr. R., 226,) rendered at the General Term of the Common Pleas, last month. In that case they hold the answer frivolous if it merely denies that the defendant ever indorsed or delivered, or in any way transferred the note to the plaintiff, and alleges that he has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the note was ever delivered to the plaintiff, or in any way transferred to him by any one.

The weight of authority in the Supreme Court, is in support of the decision of the Superior Court.

Ordered that the order appealed from be reversed, and $10, the costs of this appeal, and the costs of opposing the motion for judgment, abide the event of the action.

A. P. Woodruff vs. *John Hurson.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

A NOVEL DEFENCE TO A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

Eva Liefman vs. *Simon Solomon.*—In January, 1856, the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff on the 1st of August following. This he neglects to do. The plaintiff sues for damages. The answer sets up that he promised to marry her *at the City of New-York*, but she refuses so to be married. The plaintiff demurred and judgment was granted, from which the defendant appealed. The main question is whether this would be a good and valid defence. The case was argued on Saturday at the General Term by C. N. Black for plaintiff, and P. J. Joachimssen for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—May 8.

Before the Hon. Justices Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

THE CANGEMI CASE—THE THIRD TRIAL TO BE HAD IN JUNE—MOTION FOR HIS DISCHARGE.

The People vs. *Michael Cangemi.*—Yesterday, Mr. McKeon, for the People, made a motion that the third trial of Cangemi be had at the May term of the Circuit.

Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead opposed the motion, so far as it related to having the case tried at this term, because they had not received the proper notice of trial. They were willing to have it come on at the next regular term, which would be in June.

The order was, therefore, drawn ordering it to be tried on the 1st Monday in June, and if it should not be tried at that term, it was to be continued from term to term until it should be tried.

Mr. Ashmead mentioned, that if two terms passed without the trial being had, the prisoner was entitled to his discharge. He desired not to waive the right to make any such motion at a future time.

The Court intimated that the order would not affect this right.

Mr. Blankman then made a motion for the discharge of Cangemi, on the ground that more than two terms of the Oyer and Terminer had passed since the remitter had been filed, and therefore the prisoner was entitled (under the section 31, 2 R. S. 919) to his discharge.

The Court considered that the case had been adjourned to accommodate the prisoner, and therefore he was not entitled to discharge; the excuse of the District-Attorney satisfying them that the matter was postponed at the prisoner's instance. The motion was therefore denied.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS—DECISION IN THE BOWERY EXTENSION FRAUD—JUDGMENT AGAINST CHARLES DEVLIN—OPINION OF THE COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY EXTENSION.

Berrien vs. *Devlin, &c.*—Judge ROOSEVELT read a written opinion in this case, (which was tried by him before his transfer to the Court of Appeals,) arriving at the following conclusions:

First—That Devlin, having been surety for the lowest bidder, was bound, in default of his principal, to have completed the job himself, at the lowest bid.

Second—That, instead of enforcing this liability, the contract was fraudulently given to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, for Devlin's benefit, in violation of the act of 1853, and in disregard of the Commissioner's oath of office.

Third—That the contract, after it had been thus fraudulently awarded and signed, was again fraudulently altered by the insertion of an extra allowance, excluded in the proposals and prohibited by the statute.

Fourth—That the necessity of raising the grades of the intersecting streets, in order to conform to the altered grade of the new street, was fraudulently suppressed for the purpose of subdividing the job, and thereby evading the law.

Fifth—That the splitting up of the work on the intersecting streets into ten separate jobs of $250 each was a gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Street Commissioner, a fraud on the property-owners and a violation of the act requiring contracts over that amount to be awarded, not privately to personal favorites, but publicly by auction, to the lowest bidder.

Sixth—That the several violations of law, established by the evidence, were the results of a collusive understanding between the contractor and the Street Commissioner, and furnish no valid basis, therefore, for a legal claim on the Corporation.

Seventh—That as Devlin has no legal claim on the Corporation, the Corporation for like reason has none on the property-owners. An assessment can only be laid to satisfy a lawful demand.

There may seem some apparent hardship in the total disallowance of all compensation for work actually done and benefit received. This, however, is the necessary result of the law. If a party neglecting, or rather violating, all the prohibitions of the law may recover the "value" of his work, of what avail would be the restraints imposed? Contractors would, in all cases, take their chance for the highest bids, knowing that in any event they were sure to have at least a remunerative job. It is for this reason a settled legal maxim that no legal cause of action can arise out of the known violation of a legal requirement. Those who contemn the law are not allowed to invoke the aid of the law.

Judgment for plaintiff—form to be settled on two days' notice.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

Handley vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Hay vs. *Hall.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer within ten days, on payment of costs.

The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of New-York et al. vs. *The People of the State of New-York et al.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Richard Wood and George S. Wood vs. *Staats et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Searle vs. *McCracken.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs, unless plaintiff amend complaint and pay costs within ten days.

Van Zandt vs. *Linsey et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Seelig et al. vs. *Hahn.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Arnold et al. vs. *Ringold and wife.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, unless plaintiffs amend within ten days, and pay the costs of the term.

House et al. vs. *Cooper et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs, unless plaintiffs amend their complaint within ten days, and pay the costs of term.

Lent et al. vs. *Reid et al.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Clapp et al. vs. *Utley et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

The Knickerbocker Building Association vs. *Collingwood.*—Let the property be sold to pay this balance, and the surplus, if any, be brought into Court.

Ray vs. *Allen.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Clark vs. *United States Trust Co.*—Demurrer over ruled, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs of term.

Campbell, Receiver, &c., vs. *Foster et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Pope vs. *Dunsmore et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, unless defendant amend within twenty days and pay costs of term.

Stoner vs. *O'Malley.*—Complaint dismissed with costs, unless plaintiff shall amend his complaint within ten days and pay $10 costs.

Evertson et al. vs. *Gwan et al.*—Report confirmed, with costs. Before the settlement of the Judge let some person be substituted in place of Wm. Palmer, deceased.

Grafton vs. *Remsen et al*—The complaint, with Grafton's suit, is dismissed with costs.

Beach vs. *the Bay State Steamboat Co.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer within ten days on payment of costs.

Personal.

Dr. Rhuder, physician, has set to music the palpitations and irregular beatings of the heart of a female, who is a patient in the hospital at Upsal, in Sweden. "This disease, written in musical notes, with quavers and semi-quavers, forms a kind of waltz, and is one of the greatest curiosities of pathological anatomy."

The Rochester *American* states that the Oatman family (of whom an account was given in the TIMES a day or two ago) are closely related to Moses Sperry, Esq., of Chili, Manual Co. The survivors, Lorenzo and Olive, have recently been on a visit to his family.

A Friend entered the Canadian House of Assembly, last week, wearing his hat, as is the custom with Quakers. The Sergeant-at-Arms waited upon him, desiring him to uncover. Refusing to do so, he was assisted by the officer, who removed the hat and laid it on the bench at his side. The Quaker did not attempt to replace it.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq., announces himself, at the earnest solicitation of many personal friends, an independent candidate for the Governorship of North Carolina. He has heretofore been a Democrat, but asserts his determination to be bound by no party ties.

Messrs. Wm Carey Jones and Richard T. Jacob, sons-in-law of Colonel Benton, have sent a card of thanks to the citizens of St. Louis, in acknowledgment of the honors paid to the remains of the deceased statesman on their arrival in St. Louis.

Mr. Danforth and wife, American Missionaries in Assam, are on their way home. Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore, Baptist Missionaries in India, have sailed for Hong Kong. Messrs. Jewett and Douglass have returned to their station at Nellore.

The missing tax-collector, James O'Brien, from Port Jervis, New-York, has turned up at last in Northampton, Mass., where he has had an attack of *delirium tremens*. He absconded several months since, with $3,0 00 of thetown funds.

Senor de Briceno, Special Minister from Venezuela, having received his letter of recall, has taken leave of the President, to return home the first opportunity. He is in Philadelphia, the guest of the Venezuelan Consul.

The Rev. Dr. Benedict, of Pawtucket, R. I., celebrated his golden wedding on Wednesday. Among the numerous guests were the only surviving couple married by Dr. Benedict in the year of his own marriage, 50 years ago.

Among the new members of the American Association, elected at Baltimore, is the Austrian Consul-General, M. Loosey—a gentleman who has been instrumental in the introduction of many American inventions into Austria.

Gov. Wise, on behalf of the Virginia Legislature, has presented a handsome sword to Lieut. Robert B. Pegram, U. S. N., in compliment to his courageous conduct in repulsing attacks of pirates in the China Seas. Lieut. P. is a native Virginian.

Lieut. Maury has received the great gold medal of the Arts and Sciences, from the Archduke of Austria, bestowed by the Emperor in acknowledgment of his services to science.

Captain Gorgas, Ordnance Department, will be relieved from duty at Watervliett Arsenal, New-York, and assume the duties of commanding officer of Charleston (S. C.) Arsenal.

A discussion on Slavery is prepared, in Rochester, by a nameless advocate of Southern institutions, who offers his challenge over the mysterious title of "The Southerner."

The Methodist Conference at Pittsburg has voted a house to Bishop Simpson, which is to be presented to him if he will take up his residence in Pittsburg.

Notwithstanding its denial of a former report, the Boston *Bee* announces the return of Colonel Schouler to an editorial position on that paper. The Colonel has sold his interest in the Ohio *State Journal*.

The Maverick Church and Society at East Boston, have extended a unanimous call to Rev. T. N. Haskell, of Washington, to become their pastor.

Mr. A. G. Seaman, of this City, has been appointed Agent of the National Observatory at Washington, in place of Mr. George Manning.

Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College, sailed from Boston for Europe by the *Canada* on Wednesday.

Hon. Eli Perry was reinstalled as Mayor of Albany on Tuesday.

Matilda Heron Stoepel is playing *Camille* in Toronto.

M. Dantan, the younger, the Paris sculptor, has finished his bust of Rossini. It is much praised.

George Christy, late of Christy's Minstrels, sailed for California in the steamer of the 5th.

Rev. Henry Giles, the popular lecturer, has taken up his permanent residence in Chicago.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 8, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—100 bbls. found buyers at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,600 bbls., including 992 bbls. Pots and 608 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The demand is less active, and we have to report sales of only 100 bags Jamaica at 12¼c.; 150 bags Rio at 10¾c @11c.; 100 bags Bahia at 9c.; and, by auction, 1,000 mats Singapore at 15c. ℔ lb. The sales of St. Domingo yesterday were 4,000 bags at 9¾c. ℔ lb. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 1, there were no arrivals of Coffee. The sales amounted to 11,000 bags Rio, closing with fair to prime at 10¾c @11¾c. ℔ lb. Imports from September 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858, 200,197 bags. Same period, 1856–7, 334,1 0 bags. Stock, May 1, 7,689 bags in 1858, against 86,977 bags in 1857.

COTTON—The market is depressed, and prices are a shade easier, sales having been reported of only about 1,200 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12¾c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, May 1, 1858.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	7,321
Arrived since	1,545,774
Total	1,553,095
Exported since	1,228,097
Stock on hand and ship-board May 1, '58	324,998

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is freely offered and is in fair demand, chiefly for home use, at, however, drooping rates. Sales 9,800 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 00@	$4 15
Extra State	4 20@	4 35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95@	4 10
Superfine Ohio	4 15@	4 20
Fancy Ohio	4 20@	4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 15@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25@	6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@	4 30
Extra Genesee	5 00@	6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 70@	6 75

Canadian Flour has not varied much. Sales 530 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Southern continues in good demand, especially medium brands, at about former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,800 bbls., at $4 45@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 2,600 boxes Sicily Oranges, at $2 05@$2 65; and 620 boxes Sicily Lemons, at $2 25@$2 40 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, cheaper, and, therefore, brisker, there being more inquiry, at the reduced rates, both for home use and for export. Sales since our last 46,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 08; ordinary to good White Western at $1 05@$1 15; Red Western at 97c.; Chicago Spring on terms not disclosed; fair to choice White Southern at $1 15@$1 27; and Red Southern at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Much of what Chicago Spring is offering, is in very poor condition. Corn is in moderate supply and demand, with sales of 25,000 bushels, at 64c.@67½c. for damaged; 71c.@72c. for White; and 73c @73½c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 2,890 bushels Rye, chiefly at 66c., and 3,500 bushels good State Barley, at 60c @63c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 70c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited request at 45c.@47c. for Western; 42½c.@45c. for State; 37c.@42c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 30c @ 35c. for Southern. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,100 bales, at 45c.@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were in fair request at steady rates. Bale Hay, $15 @$16; loose Hay, $13@$14; Rye Straw, $14@$15, and Wheat Straw $10@$12 ℔ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 1, sales were made of only 159 bales New York Hay at $16, and 170 tons, ex flat boat, at $15 50 ℔ ton.

HIDES—The demand is moderate at steady prices for prime hides. The principal sales reported to-day were 7,000 African on terms not disclosed; and 3,200 Montevideo, at 25c. ℔ lb., 6 and 8 months' credit. The demand has been limited this week, the trade having supplied most of their present orders. The receipts have been light direct from foreign ports. But we have been well supplied from European and coastwise ports. Sales have been 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo at 25c., 6 months; 3,000 Dry Orinoco at 22c., 6 months; 6,000 Dry Texas on private terms; 4,000 Buenos Ayres Horse Hides.

HOPS—Are in limited request at unchanged prices.

IRON—Is quiet, at old quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at full prices. The demand has been active from Eastern manufacturers and dealers. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE— Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts—sides	77,200	9,950
Sales—sides	67,700	9,550
Stock at the close—sides	98,500	29,200

HEMP—The market is quiet, yet prices are essentially the same. In St. Louis, May 4, sales were reported of 511 bales undressed Hemp, at from $64@$80 ℔ ton.

MOLASSES—The demand is pretty good at unaltered prices. New-Orleans, 35c @36½c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in moderate request at steady prices. 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 49c.@49¾c., cash, ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar.

OILS—Holders of Whale and Sperm manifest more confidence, yet the demand is not active. Linseed is heavy and languid, at 67c.@68c., cash, ℔ gallon. Other descriptions rule about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, though being somewhat cheaper. Sales, 870 bbls., in lots, at $18 35@$18 50 for Mess, and $14 75@$15 for Prime, ℔ bbl., closing heavily, with no disposition on the part of buyers to pay our lowest quotations. Cut Meats are in stack demand, and are heavy at 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is depressed and drooping. Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c., ℔ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at full rates; sales 270 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$15 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 11c.@23c. for Ohio; 16c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Provisions in Louisville, Ky., May 4, 1858.

Mess Pork	bbls. 30,575	Cured Sides	casks. 400
Old Mess Pork	bbls. 884	Rough Sides	casks. 1,267
R. P. Pork	bbls. 737	Hams	pieces. 113,602
Lard	tcs. 3,575	Shoulders	casks. 3,277
Lard	kegs. 3,001		

Stock of Pork in the New-Orleans Inspection Warehouse.

	May 1, 1858.	April 1, 1858.	May 1, 1857.	May 1, 1856.
Pork	bbls. 27,606	17,328	1,067	10,130

RICE—Sales 280 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 25 for fair to choice, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in lively request at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5¾c @6¾c.; Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and New-Orleans at 6c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of the entire catalogue at a shade firmer prices.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was sold as fast as it was received and inspected, at steady prices: $4@$11 for poor to superior crop—700 hhds. Ohio Tobacco brought $6@$7 50 for common to good reds, and $8@$10 for good to fine and spangled. Kentucky attracted more attention at former rates. Total amount inspected during the week 454 hhds., of all kinds. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 1, the movements in Tobacco were as follows: receipts, 5,748 hhds.; sales, 2,500 hhds.; in several lots, and nearly all on private terms, though including 11 hhds. at 5c., 117 at 6¾c., 5 at 7¾c., 44 at 7¾c., 5 at 8¾c., and 35 Clarksville at 11¾c. ℔ lb.; indicating a decline of ¾c. ℔ lb. from the highest point two or three weeks previous. Exports 2,138 hhds.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, May 1, 1858.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1857, Hhds.	13,711
Arrived since	37,554
Total	51,265
Exported since	28,693
Stock on hand and on ship-board May 1, 1858, Hhds	22,572
Quantity of Tobacco imported at New-Orleans, from Sept. 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858, Hhds	31,732

WHALEBONE—Northwest Coast has been sold at the Eastward at $1, cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots chiefly at 20¼c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, especially in the way of Wheat engagements for Liverpool, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@⅛d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s. @25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d; Pork, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 9d. @5s. 3d. ℔ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

New Wheat.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 5.

Messrs. MCCONKEY, PARR & CO., this morning received from Mr. BOUGHTON, of Essex County, Va., a bundle of stalks of Wheat, now measuring 45 inches in head, and which will be harvested and in market by the latter part of the present month. This is fully six weeks earlier in the season than any Wheat ever before reached this market. The stalks were taken from a field which will produce, it is supposed, not less than 800 bushels, and were pulled indiscriminately from the field.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM

EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg*:

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydct"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
A
POPULAR DICTIONARY
OF
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.
EDITED BY
GEORGE RIPLEY AND CHARLES A. DANA,
ASSISTED BY
A NUMEROUS, SELECT CORPS OF WRITERS.

This work will be published exclusively by subscription, in fifteen large 8vo. volumes, each containing not less than 750 two-column pages. Vols. I. and II. are now ready, containing over 4,500 original articles. Will be sent by mail to any address, *free of postage*. Price per volume, cloth, $3; library style, leather, $3 50; half morocco, $4; half Russia, extra, $4 50.

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No work will so liberally reward the exertions of Agents. They can be assured of a steady income during the progress of publication. Terms made known on application to the Publishers. No Agent is authorized to receive money in advance on our account.

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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,
(VOLS. I. AND II.)
HAVING PASSED THROUGH
SIX EDITIONS,

EVEN BEFORE THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE ALL SUPPLIED WITH THE SECOND VOLUME, AND HAVING ACHIEVED A SUCCESS SURPASSING THE UTMOST HOPES OF ITS FRIENDS, THE PUBLISHERS ARE HAPPY IN LAYING BEFORE THE PUBLIC A FEW EXAMPLES OF THE ENTHUSIASTIC AND ALMOST UNANIMOUS FAVOR WITH WHICH IT HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPINIONS OF EMINENT MEN.

From Prof. B. Silliman, Sen., late of Yale College.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 27, 1858.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have attentively examined the volume named above, and, as you ask for my opinion, I freely give it. I have fully perused a considerable number of articles—especially the longer ones; have read, *passim*, many more—fully enough to enable me to obtain a correct idea of their contents and of the execution; and have glanced at all the headings through every page of the book.

I am free to say that I have been both instructed and interested, and have found all the hours that I could command, during the four days that the volume has occupied me to the exclusion of other books, to pass so agreeably, that I have lingered among the rich articles of this work, and have found it a recreation rather than a labor. * *

B. SILLIMAN, Sen.

From Washington Irving, Esq.

SUNNYSIDE, Jan. 6, 1858.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co.—*Gentlemen:* The copy of the first volume of the "New American Cyclopædia," which you have had the kindness to send me, having remained some time in the hands of my publisher, in New-York, has but recently reached me.

From the specimen before me, it promises to be a work of great merit and utility, and universal acceptance. For the credit of American literature, which is closely connected with such an undertaking, I am happy to see that the work will be edited by such able hands as Messrs. RIPLEY and DANA.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obliged and humble servant,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

From the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 28, 1858.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co.—*Gentlemen:*

* * * * * * * * *

A Dictionary of General Knowledge, on the plan of Messrs. Ripley & Dana's New American Cyclopædia, had become a want of the age, and the manner in which it has been executed, judging from the first volume, is worthy of the design. The great art of condensation, of clear perception, and striking exposition of the essential parts of their subject, have been fully attained, and will give the reader a library of universal knowledge in a convenient compass, arranged for ready use, and attractively presented in the concise and perspicuous style appropriate to such a work. Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

From the Most Rev. John Hughes.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

I have read with care the first volume of the New American Cyclopædia. If the others, that are to succeed, should exhibit the same evidences of accuracy and just criticism, I think the learned editors will have conferred a public benefit at once on their country and its literature. I discover everywhere traces of original and severe study, going to prove that this is not a slavish imitation of any similar work. So far as I am competent to form a judgment, I think this work eminently entitled to encouragement. and I trust the learned editors and the enterprising publishers will have no reason to regret the labor and expense which they are bestowing on their Cyclopædia, with a view to place in the hand of every reader a Compendium of Universal Knowledge which shall be, as by the first volume it promises, accurate beyond any preceding publication of the same kind.

†JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

From William H. Prescott, Esq.

* * * * * * *

The success of such a work must depend upon the judicious selection of the subjects treated, as well as on the scholarship and talent of the writers who discuss them. From the excellent specimen given in the first volume and from the high character of the scholars charged with the superintendence of the Cyclopædia, we may form the happiest auguries for the future. Should the remainder be executed with an ability equal to that of this introductory volume, the reader will be furnished with a work—or rather, from its large extent, a whole library—on a vast variety of topics, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to the student, as well as the literary lounger.

From the Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D. LL. D.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1858.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Although I have not yet had time to inquire, with that particularity which so important a work deserves, into the merits of the first volume of your new *American Cyclopædia*, I am struck, even on a cursory examination, with its copiousness. its variety, its careful accuracy, its freshness as to dates, its large amount of new matter, not to be found elsewhere, and its entertaining style. But I am especially gratified to find that the editors have, with equal sagacity and conscientiousness, fulfilled the promise held out in your prospectus—that, "abstaining from all doctrinal discussions, from all sectional and sectarian arguments, the new *American Cyclopædia* will maintain the position of absolute impartiality on the great controverted questions which have divided opinions in every age." In this respect, the most exacting must award the work the merit of a singular catholicity. Its general fairness as to religious topics is as satisfactory as it would seem to be difficult to attain.

I think you have given to the public a truly American Cyclopædia, one which, for completeness and trustworthiness can hardly be surpassed.

E. H. CHAPIN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Louisville Journal.

This is unquestionably one of the most valuable publications that was ever issued from the press. It will be useful to all classes of people, and will furnish in itself a complete library of knowledge of every description. It is a work of which the publishers may well be proud, and which must certainly meet with a prompt and general demand.

From the Presbyterian Banner.

We must again express our great satisfaction at the appearance of this volume, which favorably introduces to the reading public one of the greatest works which any publishing house of our country or age has attempted to issue.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

This goodly volume inaugurates, at once, the most considerable and commanding work that has ever been published in America. The debt of gratitude the publishers have imposed upon the country by an enterprise of such magnitude and importance will be recognized, we trust, in a vast army of subscribers,

From the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

As a book for the desultory reader, it will be found full of interest and attractiveness, while it is abundantly capable of bearing severer tests than any to which the desultory reader will be likely to subject it. The probability is that, when completed, it will be found to contain articles by almost every person of literary and scientific note in the United States; for the wide and friendly relations which the editors hold with American authors and *savans*, of all sects, parties and sections, will enable them to obtain valuable contributions, even if the general interest in the success of an *American Cyclopædia* were not sufficient of itself to draw the intellect of the country to its pages.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

We see no reason to recall or modify the praise cordially bestowed upon the first volume of this great and useful work. So far as it has appeared it fully equals every reasonable expectation. It is not perfect—nothing human can be—but it is infinitely superior in all respects to any other cyclopædia ever compiled in this country, and it excels in some important respects the best European cyclopædias.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Among the contributors to the earlier volumes are the Hon. Edward Everett. George Ticknor, Esq., the Hon. George Bancroft, Professor Felton of Harvard, Professor Johnson of Yale, Professor Peaselee of New-York, Professor Gilman of New-York, C. L. Flint, Secretary to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture; Professor Cutting of Rochester University, E. W. Youman, of New-York, Count de Gurowski, Baron de Trobriand, M Brown Sequard of Paris, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Richard Hildreth, Henry T. Tuckerman, William Gilmore Sims, Henry W. Herbert, O. A. Brownson, LL. D., Parke Godwin, George W. Curtis, E. G. Squier, Edmund Quincy, John R. Thompson of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Charles G. Leland, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, George S. Hillard of Boston, Captain Geo. S. Blake, U. S. N., Principal of U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

We rejoice to see that this noble American work is free from all sectional and sectarian influences, and that, truly national in its character, it does impartial justice to every portion of the country. Among the numerous and distinguished pens, foreign and domestic, enlisted in the preparation of the work, we are happy to recognize many of the most brilliant and accomplished in Virginia and the South.

From the Boston Traveller.

Cyclopædias used to be thought dry reading; but some of the articles in this are as instructive and entertaining as the best memoirs and critical essays. The range is wide, the treatment thorough, and the variety attractive.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

To the information to be found in other cyclopædias it adds the fruit of recent discoveries, and infuses it with a fresher and more livelier spirit; and to the subjects treated of in those works it adds others which have escaped the attention of their editors, or which have been brought into view by the progress of affairs and the advancement of the race.

From the Boston Journal.

Considering, then, that this work is in the hands of such editors—that it is being, every article of it, newly written by the trained men of this day, and chiefly by our ablest American writers, why should it not, for popular use, lead all other works of the kind in the cyclopædian art? There is no question but it does, and that to a very remarkable extent.

From the Boston Bee.

As a work of reference, it will unquestionably prove the very best, as it is the latest, in the language. All that care, labor, research, learning, experience, can add to its completeness, have been secured. In fact, it is the contribution of the very best minds in the country.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

To every cultivated mind, one great magazine, containing the clues to general knowledge, is almost indispensable; and such a magazine we have in this admirable Cyclopædia.

From the New-York Day Book.

The work furnishes sketches, remarkable for justice and impartiality, of living persons of eminence. We have seldom seen a more careful and apparently unbiased judgment of living men than can be found in this production. The nice question of American politics, the careers of American statesmen, of Southern politicians, are all handled fairly and delicately. As particular instances of this justice we notice the sketches of Governors Aiken and Allston, of South Carolina, and the narrative of the life of John Quincy Adams.

From the Boston Pilot.

We congratulate Messrs. RIPLEY and DANA upon the manner in which their great enterprise has been commenced; and we shall look forward with interest to the remaining volumes of the work which the first two specimens warrant us in pronouncing the best and cheapest of all the encyclopædias now before the public.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.

We must say that the New American Cyclopædia promises to be the most important book of general information ever published in any country. There is here an earnest that the work will contain a complete exposition of all human knowledge, and especially of practical knowledge.

From the London (Eng.) Critic.

A pleasant feature in the work is that the articles, imparting what may be termed the heavier sort of information, are interspersed with light and amusing little essays upon men and manners. It is impossible to peruse without a smile the following passages which form part of the article upon Actors and Actresses.

From the New-York Evening Post.

A prominence, we observe, is very properly given to American Biography, Geography, and Industry, which could hardly be expected, and is never found in foreign cyclopædias; and subjects sufficiently well treated in other works are here presented from an American point of view, or in their American relations.

From the Mobile Tribune.

Prof. Silliman, after reading the entire volume, says very truly, that he found it a recreation rather than a labor. No encyclopædia, that we know of, will bear this sort of test. The old notion is that a work of this kind must necessarily be dry and tedious—that this is the essential incident of instruction. The error is exposed in this volume; and while it is so interesting, we venture to say that it presents as much information within a given space as any book extant.

From the New-York Times.

The result confers upon the new Cyclopædia a peculiarly American character, of practical and immediate utility. Its freshness and general thoroughness give it a decided advantage over any cyclopædia of its class, hitherto issued on either side of the Atlantic.

From the Boston Transcript.

The second volume of the new American Cyclopædia more than equals the high anticipations excited by its predecessor. In fullness of treatment, proportion in the discussion, of various subjects, authenticity, freshness of tone, and finish of style, it is an honor to the erudition, taste and enterprise of the country.

From the Home Journal.

A mere newspaper critique could not even touch on the merits or demerits of such a book—which indeed is not one book, but a thousand. The research, study, erudition and patience necessary in the compilation, are not to be computed in such narrow limits.

From the Boston Post.

Many journals and persons in this country, bastard American and aliens in spirit, will endeavor to re-echo here the spiteful outcry of foreign critics, but it will be all in vain. By our national organization we are more capable than either English or continentals to take cyclopædial, cosmopolitan views of men and things. Although this new Cyclopædia may be doomed to sin, in some of the directions in which its Europeans predecessors sinned, it will, on the whole, be juster, less biased, less prejudiced.

From the Rural New-Yorker.

This Cyclopædia will, when completed, prove the most interesting and valuable repertory of general knowledge within the reach and means of the American people, and hence is one of the most desirable and indispensable works obtainable. It will reflect honor and credit, alike upon its editors and publishers, and American literature. It is remarkable, and additionally valuable, from the fact that it is fresh and timely, giving the most recent information and data on the subjects treated.

From the Baltimore American.

Every subject to which a student, or man of general information, may desire to refer, will be found in this work, properly classified. There is no doubt it will be the standard of reference in every library, public and private.

As a compend of the latest inventions, in which the present century has been so very prolific, it will at once take precedence over every other work extant.

From the National Intelligencer.

The amount of new matter embraced in this volume, the absence of individual opinion and invidious criticism, the general impartiality, as well as learning, of the articles on religion, biography and politics, will strike the reader, we think, with peculiar force,

From the Springfield Republican.

More imposing than the first by 25 pages, the second volume is also more interesting, more alive. There are not less than a hundred principal articles, abounding in fresh and curious facts, and, we should say, at least fifty that are not to be found in any other book of reference. Edward Everett, George Ticknor and Professor Felton are among the contributors. You will not overlook as the distinguishing feature of this preëminently American work, the frequent occurrence of the dates 1857, 1858—of allusions to the Crimean war, to the great Indian revolt, and to the grim crisis whose shadow has hardly passed from us. In so vast a granary of knowledge, it is pleasant to find on the top the very winnowings of yesterday.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The work promises, from the contents of this first volume, to be the very latest, as well as the very best, of modern encyclopædias.

It will really be a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge. The scholar and professional man will find it stored with references in every sphere of learned inquiry.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The materials for such a work as this are to be found, above all, in the personal knowledge of the large corps of contributors (nearly one hundred in number) whose cooperation has been made available for this great labor. Of these writers, as we have said, the majority are American citizens; but many writers in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe have been pressed into the service, and have rendered efficient aid.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Such a work is a great desideratum, and, furnishing as it were, a complete library in itself, will save the expense and labor of keeping and searching through a thousand other volumes.

The editors have done their duty with justice, fairness and liberality. We see no instance of partisanship or partiality, and as yet no proofs of that hostile sectionality of which we have hitherto had reason in all such publications to complain.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The value of this work to every man of intelligence and learning can hardly be estimated. Nearly every reading man can afford to purchase it; and it will surprise us if the new Cyclopædia does not find its way to the firside of every intelligent family in the Union.

From the Christian Advocate.

This great work has upward of a hundred contributors from different parts of the world, who, under the direction of its able editors, will produce the most complete and thorough cyclopædia extant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BANGS, BROTHERS & CO. have the pleasure of announcing that they will submit to public competition, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, at 4 o'clock, precisely, the most
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Messrs. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY & JOHN WILKINSON
Will sell by Auction,
At their house, No. 3 Wellington-st., Strand,
On MONDAY, June 14, 1858, at 1 o'clock precisely,
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EARLY ENGLISH LITERATURE,
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Twelfth night at the Century Club. 1 neat volume, small 4to, superbly printed in the antique style. Fancy boards, unique, $1.
A limited number only for sale.

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This work is the result of an earnest desire, on the part of its editor, to furnish a journal of
AGRICULTURE, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF RURAL ECONOMY,
of an elevated character, entertaining, instructive and reliable, at a price within the means of all.
TERMS.—To single subscribers, $1 for 7 months; $2 for 15 months; and $3 for 2 years. To clubs of 4 to 9, $1 50; of 10 to 19, $1 25; and of 20 and upwards, $1 each. All clergymen and teachers may order it at $1 a year. Payments in all cases to be in advance, and the receipt of the numbers to be regarded as evidence that the pay has been received at this office.
J. A. NASH, Editor and Publisher.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR MAY 8.
STANFORD & DALISSE, 508 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY, THE LIVING AGE—ENLARGED SERIES, No. 6.
CONTENTS—Legend of the Golden Prayers—Sisterhoods—Above the Clouds—Boscobel Tracts—Eddies Round the Rectory—The Actor—The Married Bachelor—The Island of Perim—Russian Emancipation—Extension of Commerce in India—England and Prussia—Monastic Reformers—The Triers—Cromwell to Fairfax, etc., etc.
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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY,
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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
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Being Volume I. of the American Revolution.
By George Bancroft.
Octavo. Uniform with the previous volumes.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show-bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,
HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,
Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK, No. 1—Consisting of thirty-two tunes and hymns, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York. Contents, in part: "'Tis Anniversary Day;" "Happy Greeting to All;" "Kind Words can never Die;" "Do good for the Sabbath School;" "The Teacher's Prayer;" "We Come with Joy to Greet You;" "Let us be Happy and Let us be Gay;" "O, that Beautiful World;" "The Eden Above;" "God is There;" &c. Price 3 cents; $2 per hundred; postage one cent. Packages of 100 or 200 sent by express for about 25 cents.

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FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Extra rich Chene, Bouquet and Bayadere Silks, Moire Antiques, rich Paris Plaids, &c., &c.
Also,
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
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500 pieces Plaid and Chene Silks, fashionable Spring styles, at 75 cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, May 10,
A beautiful assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, to which they invite the attention of families commencing housekeeping or refurnishing.
ALSO,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS generally, such as Linens, Sheetings, Towelings, Napkins, Damask Cloths, Blankets Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S new store,
No. 415 Broadway,
will be opened on Monday, May 10,
with an entirely new stock
of truly magnificent Mantillas,
imported and manufactured
expressly for the occasion.
Observe the address,
No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Building.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
50 dozen gentlemen's French Scollop-Border Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents each, worth $1.
5 cases Ladies' and Misses' Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $1 50 dozen.
5 cases Hemstitched do. at $2 25, $2 50 and $3 dozen.
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A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN respectfully invites
a minute and general inspection
of all his Parisian novelties
in new and elegant Mantillas,
at the opening of his new store
on Monday, May 10,
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POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Monday, May 10,
500 FRENCH JACONET FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $3 per Robe.
(Value $5.)
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MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
A superb assortment of Black Chantilly Veils, Flounces, Mantillas, Points, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes; also, French Lace Mantillas, with flounces, for $10. Points for $5. The above goods are of exclusive patterns, and of the best manufacture.

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DRY GOODS.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
OPENING OF BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.,
New-York,
On MONDAY, May 10.
One Thousand elegant new MANTILLAS, Imported from Paris for the occasion,
WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE OPENING DAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.
In order to satisfactorily inaugurate the auspicious event of Removal to his New and Elegant Store, the subscriber has determined,
DURING THE WHOLE OF THE PRESENT SEASON,
to offer to his very numerous patrons throughout every section of the Union,
MOST EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS AS REGARDS PRICE.
He is now manufacturing, from Imported Parisian Designs,
A MOST EXTENSIVE AND ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,
having, in accordance with his expressed determination as per prior announcement,
MADE A COMPLETE CLEARANCE OF ALL HIS FORMER MERCHANDISE.
The advantages of purchasing from this collection will therefore, at once be manifest, every article in the stock being entirely fresh and new.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK SUMMER CIRCULARS,
ELEGANT BLACK SILK AND LACE,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE TALMAS,
FRENCH LACE CIRCULARS,
SUMMER CLOTH RAGLANS AND BASQUES,
BAREGE AND CRAPE MARETZ CLACULARS,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
MISSES' MANTILLAS,
LADIES' DUSTERS AND TRAVELING CLOAKS,
together with every other fashionable article connected with the Mantilla trade.
Beautiful STELLA SHAWLS, in black and white, and every desirable color.
N. B.—The subscriber takes this opportunity of stating, that whilst fully resolved on maintaining the high character his establishment has already obtained for keeping articles of first-class fashion and quality, he is equally determined to offer them at prices in accordance with the present season of retrenchment and economy.
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No. 415 Broadway, New-York,
(Under the Brandreth House.)

LORD & TAYLOR,
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And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.,
Are now offering
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
A very large assortment of
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
Including—
5,000 STELLAS, printed borders, at $3 to $5.
Glasgow and Paris Broche borders, Stellas, at $5 to $12, and $15 to $35.
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls, $5 to $75.
Long and Square Broche Shawls, $6 to $50.
Cashmere and Barege Shawls, $1 50 to $6.
Also, Silk Shawls, Scarfs, &c., &c., &c.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
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Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.—Fresh additions will be made on
MONDAY, MAY 10,
To the
2c-CENT JACONETS
which gave so much satisfaction last week. These goods are warranted on the finest cloth, and the production of a well known printer.
ALSO,
NEW JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
Received by the last steamer, at 25 and 30 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
A large and attractive stock of fashionable
DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,
including Traveling Dress Goods in great variety; Lavella Cloths Mousseline de Chene, Poplins, Poplin flounced Robes, Organdies, De Laines, Challies, Ristori Bayadere Stripes, Printed Jaconets, Brilliants, Pique, Bareges, Tissues, &c.,
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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET AND GREEN,
ALSO,
FRENCH STELLA SHAWLS,
In all the prevailing colors.
Including a large stock of BLACK CENTRES so much in demand at the present moment.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner Mercer-st.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE SETS, LACES, VEILS, &c.
We will open on Monday, May 10,
A full assortment of goods in this Department,
At prices far below those of any previous season.
We are also in receipt of
A full assortment of Silk Blonde Laces,
25 per cent below the usual prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.—
A VERY SUPERIOR LOT
of THREE-FLOUNCED
at $5 PER ROBE,
ALSO,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BAREGE ROBES
in double Jupe, received by steamer *Europa*
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES.
Window Shades, Curtain Materials,
Curtain and Shade Fixtures, &c., in great variety.
ALSO, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Carpeting, &c.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT—LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S removal
to No. 415 Broadway,
(one door south of Canal-st.,)
takes place on Monday, May 10.
A beautiful new stock of
ELEGANT AND COSTLY MANTILLAS
will be exhibited on the occasion.

SILKS AT 55 AND 60 CENTS.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer
On MONDAY, MAY 10,
a large lot of
PLAID and STRIPED SILKS, at 55 and 60 CENTS, greatly below their value.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

PARIS SHAPES, SPRING MANTILLAS.

Lyons Silk, fashionable styles	$3 to $30
Lyons Silks, shawl pattern	5 to 20
Lyons Silk Circulars	8 to 27
Silk and Nett Combination Circulars	6 to 20
French Lace Point Mantillas	5 to 15
French Lace Flounced Mantillas	20 to 40

Also, Spring Talmas, Dusters, &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW RETAIL STORE
May 10, 1858.
500 pieces first quality
FRENCH JACONETS,
at 18¾ cents per yard.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No 335 Broadway, corner of Worth st.

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH PRINTED JACONET MUSLINS.
At 2s. Per Yard.
Also Splendid Organdie Muslins, Chintz Colors,
Entire New Pattern, at 4s. Per Yard,
Purchased at late Auction Sales,
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A. T. STEWART & CO will open on Monday,
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100 pieces Extra Quality double-width Valencia,
FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
At 50 cents per yard,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will oper on Monday, May 10,
700 FRENCH BAREGE ROBES,
WITH SILK POMPADOUR FLOUNCES,
At $10 per Robe.
The most magnificient goods offered this season.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st, between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
BAYADERE, STRIPED, PLAID, CHENE, BROCADE AND PLAIN SILKS,
3 cases choicest style India Silk, 4s.
5 cases new style Bayadere Foulard, 4s.
100 pieces New Silks from auction, 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d.
200 pieces extra qualities beautiful Spring designs, 6s., 6s. 6d., 7s. to 8s.
30 pieces high-lustre Black Silks, reduced from 8s to 6s.
Black and Colored Moire Antiques, Black Robes à Quille, Black Bayadere Silk, &c.
STELLA, CRAPE, BROCHE, PRINTED AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.
2,000 Stella Shawls, sewed Broché Borders, $1 25, $1 50 to $2 50.
1,200 Stella Shawls, superior quality, handsome designs, $3, $3 50, $4 to $6.
Broché Square Shawls, $4 50 to $8.
Printed Shawls, from $1 25 to $3.
DRESS GOODS.
10 cases New Lawns, 8c.; extra qualities do., 9 yards for 8s.
3 cases Muslin de Chene, new style.
5 cases Lavella Cloth, very serviceable, 12c. per yard.
Good quality Black Alpaccs, 1s.
Splendid assortment of Embroidered Draperies, from 12½c. upwards.
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Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st.,
Corner of Monroe st.

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G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

NEW RETAIL STORE.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth,
Will open, on Monday, May 10,
A large invoice of
FRENCH PRINTED and
LE COUPE BAREGES,
BY
At 25 cents per yard, USUAL PRICE 50 cents.

RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES.

Plain and figured, three flounces	$5 to $18
Figured Grenadine Robes, very rich	12 to 14
Robes à Quille, two and three flounces, rich	6 to 19
Muslin de Chene Robes	9 to 12

ALSO, IN GREAT VARIETY,
Plain Bareges, all shades. Figured Bareges. Grenadines, Crape de Paris. Tissues &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ CHENE SILK ROBE A $20 QUILLE. $20
Only about half price.
Splendid quality of Silk,
And Full Patterns.
Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S Summer opening of
new and beautiful Mantillas,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building,
will positively take place
Monday, May 10.

GRANDE NOUVEAUTES POUR MAI, 1858.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 10, the latest Paris novelties just received in ORGANDIES and JACONETS.
ROBES DUCHESSE A 2 JUPES.
ROBES, ODALISQUE A PYRAMIDE.
ROBES, 2 JUPES, BORDERED.
ROBES, A FOREAU, SIMPLE.
ROBES, FOR DOUBLE JUPE.
ROBES, 2 VOLANTES, 2 LES SUR LE COTE.
ROBES, 2 VOLANTES, CIRCULAIRE.
ROBES, 2 VOLANTES A QUILLE.
ROBES, 3 VOLANTES A QUILLE.
ROBES,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....May 12
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....May 15
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall...May 20

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Musard's Concerts—D'Angri and Formes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Belle's Stratagem—Wandering Minstrel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Green Monster—Nicodemus—Tight Rope.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—A Conjugal Lesson—Blanche of Brandywine.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Italian Opera — L'Elisir D'Amore.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Stranger—Blanche of Brandywine—Sixteen-String Jack.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Rosalind Hubert—Postman and his Dogs—Love in Livery.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Battle of Buena Vista. Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 28th ult., with four days' later news from Europe, is announced below as we go to press with our First Edition.

The proceedings connected with the death of Senator Evans, of South Carolina, occupied both houses of Congress on Saturday. In the Senate eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Hammond, the colleague of the deceased, and by Senators Benjamin, Hale and Wilson. In the House of Representatives Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, and Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, spoke in high terms of the virtues of Mr. Evans. Both houses adjourned to attend the funeral. It may be noticed that the most emphatic testimony to the worth of the departed Senator was borne by Messrs. Hale and Wilson. The fact affords a gratifying proof of the regard which may exist between public men the most widely divided in political position, and of the effect produced by personal intercouse in obliterating antipathies engendered by sectional differences.

The Free-State Nominating Convention in Kansas, which met at Topeka last week, under the terms of the Leavenworth Constitution, laid down a platform about blacks. At the election upon the Constitution, the voters are requested to vote for or against "Negro Suffrage," and for or against "separate schools for white and Negro children." Henry J. Adams was put in nomination for Governor, and Martin F. Conway for Representative in Congress. Letters were received, in answer to queries, from all the candidates named for the United States Senate. Governor Robinson indorses the Leavenworth Constitution, and discountenances extreme measures unless the people of the Territory fail to secure their rights by any other means. Gen. Lane also sent a letter, favoring the Leavenworth Constitution. During the session of the Convention, a squatter meeting was held, at which Robinson and Lane had a quarrel, and indulged in personalities. Robinson denounced Lane as a man who would "sell out to the Buchanan Democracy," if he could secure a seat in the Senate by such an act; and Lane retorted sharply. For a time there was a lively scene.

Great apprehensions are felt in the Southern States that the coming Summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, from which the South was so unusually exempt last season, will return this year with greater violence than ever. This fear is based upon the fact that the long-continued freshets, at this particular time, are likely to breed febrile diseases. Nearly one-fourth of the land on the Mississippi, from Vicksburg down to the mouth of that river, has been overflowed for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous and lagoons at the South are gorged with stagnant water. In the interiors of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, the freshets have been unprecedented.

The Deputy Receiver-General of Canada, Mr. Anderson, has been defeated in a libel-suit which he brought against the Toronto *Leader*, for an alleged slander upon his fame, contained in that journal's criticism of certain public acts of his. The Court charged that a newspaper has a right to comment upon the acts of public officials, and the Jury, after an absence of five minutes, returned a verdict for the defendant.

The trial of William M. Connelly, the New-York reporter, who was recently taken back to Ohio on an indictment charging him with assisting in the escape of fugitive slaves, has commenced in Cincinnati. The prisoner takes it very easily, and reports the evidence as he sits in the box. The owner of the slaves swears positively to their identity.

Two drunken sailors from the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* are under arrest in Norfolk, to answer for the murder of a young man named Burke, who was conspicuous during the yellow fever epidemic in that city for his humanity towards the sufferers. The sailors assaulted him without provocation while out on leave.

A gang of Mississippi River thieves has been surprised and captured by the citizens of the town of McGregor, Iowa. Their camp was on an unfrequented island, whence some $5,000 worth of stolen property has already been recovered.

The Anniversary of the Female Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless took place last night at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-ninth-street, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler preaching the Annual Sermon, before an immense congregation. The choir was composed of the children in the care of the Society. According to the Report issued by the Society, its affairs—considering the late financial crisis—are in a gratifying condition. Its receipts for the last year are $5,125 over its disbursements. The number of life-members received is 302; the whole number on file is 2,524. The whole number of children in the Institution is 470, while 1,409 persons have been supplied with food and clothing. The abstract of the Report, given in another column, will be found highly interesting.

The Rev. Mr. Wilder, a missionary of the American Board of Missions, who has returned from his mission at Kaloopoor since the mutinies broke out in India, gave an address at the Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in which he recited many interesting facts respecting the progress of the native schools and churches previous to the breaking-up of the missions.

The Rev. Mr. Hening, a Missionary who six years ago lost his eyesight while engaged in his labors in Africa, preached last evening at St. Thomas' Church in Broadway. Rev. Mr. Rambo, the present Missionary, also spoke, and Bishop McIlvaine closed with an appeal for Africa, which was responded to by a liberal collection.

The Anniversary Sermon on behalf of the New-York Bible Society was preached last evening in Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church (St. George's,) by Rev. Dr. Anthon. A collection was afterwards taken up in aid of the Society's Funds.

The annual sermon of the Home Missionary Society was preached, last evening, by the Rev. J. B. Shaw, of Rochester, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The attendance was full.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. McDonald, of Princeton, preached the annual sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place last evening.

The meeting of the Central Democratic Club, of which, it was stated, Fernando Wood aspired to be made President, met at the Hall No. 163 Bowery, on Saturday evening, and after effecting a temporary organization, broke up in a row. A second attempt to organize was a failure.

The West Washington marketmen held another meeting Saturday afternoon, but took no steps in advance of what they have already done. Their Executive Committee visited Messrs. Taylor and Brennan, the lessees under the State, in the morning, and the latter gave them until to-day to answer their demands.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday in the case of a young married woman, named Phœbe Maria Moss, who died from the effects of an abortion alleged to have been produced by a Dr. Lines, a physician in the Bowery. A verdict was rendered, declaring death the result of abortion at the hands of Dr. Lines, and pronouncing Mrs. Mary Pierce as an accessory to the fact. The Jury also censured the family physician of the deceased for giving a false certificate. Dr. Lines and Mrs. Pierce were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

There is considerable excitement in Brooklyn, in relation to the disappearance of Mr. Samuel Smith, of No. 168 Third-avenue, New-York. The last known of him was at the house of a fortune teller in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were depressed and prices were easier for Cotton, Flour and Wheat. The latter was pretty freely purchased at the reduced rates. Corn was in moderate supply and demand at steady figures. Sugars continued in lively request, and were quoted somewhat firmer. The auction-sale of Teas resulted in the disposal of all offered at a shade better prices. Provisions were heavy, and hog products tended downward. Freights exhibited increased activity, especially in the way of Wheat engagements for Liverpool, at uniform quotations.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty should, undoubtedly, be abrogated. It is an obstacle to the natural and legitimate expansion of the Republic, and this, we take it, is an amply sufficient reason for its removal. But we must not forget that two parties are as indispensable to destroy as they are to originate a contract. It does not suffice that we should be tired of a convention which is injurious rather than beneficial to our interests. This is no excuse for disregarding an obligation to which we solemnly and deliberately bound ourselves. We must consult, in this matter, the wishes of England as well as our own; and it is the peculiar province of Diplomacy to make them harmonize and agree. Negotiations on such a subject as the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, cannot be conducted with too much delicacy. If properly managed, there is every reasonable probability that they will be carried to a successful issue. But all hasty action should be avoided. The honor and temper of two powerful and high-spirited nations should not be trifled with; nor should they be unnecessarily dragged into the arena of public discussion. For these reasons, and for the further reason that negotiations are pending between our Government and that of Great Britain, for the settlement of existing difficulties, we think that Mr. Clingman's motion to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (though we indorse its argument) is premature and uncalled for. Instead of assisting, its tendency will be to throw obstacles in the way of a speedy arrangement of the dispute. We, therefore, trust that the House of Representatives will vote down the resolution, and will postpone their consideration of the subject until the President has either succeeded or failed in the negotiations he has undertaken. This would be but respectful to the President and to the great Power with which he is now treating.

It is very well known that the main point in the controversy with Great Britain relates to Central America. Our own position amounts in substance to this: We object to European interference in all that concerns our progress on the American Continent. The Nicaraguan question is, to us, one of domestic rather than of foreign policy. The existence of a free and reliable highway of travel between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions is involved in it. As the latter increase in wealth and population, the necessity of this highway, secure from foreign interruption, becomes of paramount importance. We cannot admit, therefore, for a moment, that any Power in the world, especially a European Power, is equally interested with ourselves in the protection of this transit.

Nevertheless, the arguments advanced by Great Britain are not so unreasonable as many suppose them to be. Her whole policy of late, as well as her positive professions, prove that territorial acquisition on this Continent is not her ambition. We do not doubt, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding, that the British Government and people would look with favor upon the annexation of Mexico and Central America to the United States, for such an extension of our dominion would be quite as beneficial to British commerce as it would be to our own. The grand aim of British statesmen has always been, and still is, to obtain a commercial preponderance over other nations, and where that is impossible, to stand with them, at least, on an equal footing. This was the most patent design of Sir Henry Bulwer in the construction of his treaty. Its specific object was to protect and facilitate the construction of a chimerical ship-canal between the two oceans, but, at the same time, it clearly established a general principle under which the United States was forever prohibited from exercising any exclusive control over a transit which was held to be of great commercial importance to the whole world. Through all the twistings and turnings of the imbroglio, we do not find that British statesmen have ever swerved from this position; and though leading Government journals have, from time to time, expressed a readiness to abrogate the treaty, it was always with a reservation, and on the express condition that some other convention be framed to guarantee the neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes. Upon this ground—namely, that the neutrality of the Isthmus was *not* guaranteed—opposition was raised in England to the Yrissari treaty. It was declared to be an infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and we have still to hear what will be said about its ratification. The opinions of the English Ministerial Press upon this point will, perhaps, give us some clue to the solution of the puzzle. If, however, the Derby Government are determined to carry out the views of Lord Palmerston, we know pretty well what these opinions will be. The London *Post*, while the leading organ of the Palmerston Administration, was, at least, candid in the expression of its sentiments, and objected to the Yrissari treaty "as an exhibition of interference by the United States, which, being near to the Isthmus, could, at any moment, treat the guarantee of its neutrality as so much waste paper, and make the communication exclusively American." This presents the main ground of British opposition to the Yrissari treaty, and also to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. Though we have had no official intimation of the fact, it is not difficult to understand that the mission of Sir William Gore Ouseley to this country is closely connected with this very transit question, and we should not be at all surprised if England, and perhaps France, should succeed in obtaining from Nicaragua treaties substantially the same as the one negotiated by General Cass.

We take it to be very evident that, there being a definite principle involved in the dispute between the United States and Great Britain on this Central American question, it cannot be adjusted without one party or both receding from their present position, and consenting to a compromise. It concerns us deeply that the matter should be settled without delay. Great Britain, we believe, can be induced to renounce all her claims in Central America provided the neutrality of the inter oceanic routes is guaranteed; and if our surmises on this point be correct, it will then remain for our Government to determine how far they can consent to the guarantees demanded, without imposing unwise restrictions upon the future expansion of the Republic or endangering its interests.

Kansas and the Republicans.

We have no desire to spoil the plans of politicians who take special comfort in making themselves miserable; but we should like to know why it is that the Republicans persist in pretending to be unhappy about the passage of the Kansas bill. Their Presses all over the country are wailing and gnashing their teeth over it, as a dire calamity to themselves and the country. They treat it as a special and signal victory of the Lecomptonites, and are visiting upon the heads of Messrs. English, Cox & Co., the choicest and least savory epithets of their political vocabulary. Traitors and renegades are among the mildest of the terms applied to them, and it seems to be taken for granted, either that they were insincere from the outset in opposing Lecompton, or that they were bought over by the Administration with promises of money or office, or both.

We confess this is all very mysterious to us. It is true the bill passed by Administration votes, and that, in party ethics, probably constitutes a sufficient reason why the opponents of the Administration should denounce it. But for all that, we cannot help thinking that the substantial victory was with the Opposition. The vital point of difference between the two parties was submission or no submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas. The Lecomptonites and the whole South, from the very beginning, took ground against submission. They insisted that the Lecompton Convention had a perfect right to make a Constitution and put it in force;—that the Convention represented the Popular Sovereignty of Kansas, and that to go beyond their action and require anything further as a condition of admission would be an outrage and a wrong. The South knew perfectly well that to submit that Constitution to the popular vote would be to insure its rejection, and that they would thus throw away their only chance of making Kansas a Slave State. And the Southern Press from the beginning denounced every man who urged such submission as a foe to Southern rights and the institution of Slavery. Now it is unquestionably true that the Kansas bill, as passed, *does* submit the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote. Whatever may be the *form* of the bill, this is the *fact*. The people of Kansas, under that bill, have the power and the opportunity to reject that Constitution if they see fit. This is now universally conceded, and it is also generally agreed that they will do so.

Now that was the main point for which the Republicans have all along contended, and the *only* point on which the Douglas Democrats separated from the Administration. As they have secured that, fully and unmistakably, why should they make themselves so ostentatiously unhappy about the result? Why should they hold themselves up to the world as a beaten and betrayed community, when they have all the spoils and fruits of the controversy? Poets tell us of the "luxury of woe" it is true,—but we never supposed that it entered largely into the means and appliances of politicians. The Republicans, in our judgment, were substantially and practically the *victors* in the Kansas contest. They certainly forced the Administration from the ground it originally assumed, and compelled a concession of the main point in dispute. The President and Senate, at the outset, insisted that the Lecompton Constitution should *not* be submitted to the popular vote. The House of Representatives demanded that it *should*. And the House carried the point. So far as this cardinal principle is concerned, it is not easy to detect the cause of their grief.

The course of the Republican Press on this matter looks very much as if they were becoming alarmed at the strength of their own party. They were fearful it was to have a large, and inconveniently influential accession of strength from the Democrats,—and they felt it necessary to guard against such a result by driving as many of the secceders as possible back into the Democratic ranks. They have probably succeeded in a good degree already,—and if they continue on in the same policy with equal vigor a little longer, they will probably have nothing to regret in this direction. They are active, we observe, in movements to prevent the reëlection of Senator Douglas in Illinois. If they succeed in this they will not only protect themselves from the threatened danger of too great strength, but they will also guard effectually against receiving, in future, any such aid in the accomplishment of desirable ends of legislation as they have recently received at the hands of the Senator from Illinois. The best proof of the ability of a party to govern the country, is found in the wisdom with which it conducts its own affairs. We fear the public at large, reasoning upon this basis, will not draw encouraging conclusions concerning the fitness of the Republicans for assuming control of the National Government.

Reputation of Cities.—By a very common generalization the Press and the people attribute to cities the characteristics of a few notorious individuals. This is a very natural and facile, but at the same time unjust proceeding. In the rural districts our own metropolis is largely judged of in the light of its police reports, and the New-Yorkers are often classified into two grand divisions, the garroters and the garroted. So thoroughly imbued has the country mind become with the idea that we are utterly given over to crime and violence, that a visit to Gotham is considered a personal peril of no ordinary kind. But New-York is by no means singular in this respect. Just at present Rochester seems to be the most ill-used city in the land. And the reason is, that some few persons therein have manifested a morbid sympathy with a convicted murderer. It matters not that out of fifty thousand inhabitants a dozen or two only thus distinguish themselves. The report goes abroad through the medium of wires and types, that "the Rochester people" are moving to procure the pardon of Stout, out of sympathy for his misfortunes and admiration for his talents.

Some years ago the same city was made the subject of a similar injustice in the case of the "Rochester Knockings." An obscure family, resident at Hydesville, in Wayne County, where they had originated the toe-snapping dispensation, removed to Rochester. A very small portion only of the citizens paid them any attention, and fewer still were gulled by the imposture. But the "knockings" became indissolubly associated with the name of the city, and many believe to this day that the mass of the population took the Fox girls to be the priestesses of a new revelation from heaven.

Debtor and Creditor—Senator Toombs' Bankruptcy Bill.

That short and ready method of getting out of pecuniary difficulties, known as a fraudulent assignment, bids fair to be at last put an end to by Mr. Toombs' Bankruptcy law, now under discussion in Congress. The evil it proposes to remedy has long been the scandal not only of our legislation, but of our trade and commerce. And we think there can hardly be a question that the door opened by the want of a bankruptcy law, to dishonest escape from legitimate liabilities, has had a seriously deleterious influence upon the morals of the whole community. Most men find it tolerably difficult not to be knaves even when all goes well with them; but when misfortune overtakes them there are very few whose conscience does not need extraneous aids to enable it to bear the strain.

Our law has hitherto not only afforded no help in the matter, but has actually thrown its weight into the wrong side of the scale. All it exacts from a failing debtor is that his property shall not be assigned for any other purpose than the payment of his debts, but he may assign it to only one creditor for his benefit alone to the exclusion of all the others, or he may not assign it at all, at his option. An assignment to one creditor is nearly always a friendly arrangement, as no one is likely to be selected for this mark of confidence who is not disposed to carry out the debtor's views. Supplementary proceedings in this State afford no great help in the matter, and we think are generally more useful in furnishing extra work for lawyers, and making clients believe that the resources of their counsel are still not exhausted after an execution has been returned unsatisfied, than in extracting payment. It is one thing to bring a debtor up, and examine him touching his property, and another thing to get him to apply it to the payment of his debts. In short, it may be safely said that there really exists in most States of the Union—and above all, perhaps, in this—no machinery for making a man pay what he owes who does not want to pay. A man who is determined not to pay, as hundreds of our readers must know to their cost, has only to make a fraudulent assignment to set the courts at defiance. There is in this City at the present moment a very large percentage of thorough-paced scoundrels, doing a good business, of whom it is impossible to collect one cent of liabilities, and who boast of their being "execution proof." To reach these, a bankrupt law is absolutely necessary, and it is necessary, moreover, to give a little purity of tone to our commercial morality, and to bring about some sort of connection between success in life and common honesty. We are not advocates of making men good by act of Congress, but we do think that wherever legislation, acting within its legitimate sphere, can be made to place a premium on integrity, and stigmatize roguery, it ought to do so. For all of which reasons, Mr. Toombs' bill has our heartiest wishes for its success.

The great and damning objection to all former legislation on bankruptcy in this country, as we pointed out in these columns a few months ago, has been that it was framed in the interest of the debtor, and was in reality a sweeping onslaught upon the obligation of all existing contracts. Under the last act, against which the late Colonel Benton waged such vigorous war, a fraudulent debtor really met with the smallest amount of difficulty consistent with the existence of any legal forms whatever in wiping out all his liabilities. Whatever amount of fraud there might appear in the manner of contracting them, and however recklessly he might have squandered other people's money, he had only to comply with the forms prescribed by the act, and he came out white washed. The creditors had absolutely no final veto in the matter; although their refusal to concur in his discharge in the court of first resort might delay it, it could not prevent it—for the Circuit Court was bound to grant him a certificate on appeal, if he made it appear that he had surrendered all his property, and that the proceedings had been regular. When this was all that was necessary to begin life afresh, with the profits of one's past transactions in one's pockets, of course every one who disliked paying debts took the opportunity of wiping off old scores.

We are now about to try a little legislation in favor of the creditor, and, in doing so, we are marching in direct opposition to the tendency of recent English legislation on the same subject—and the reason is obvious. England is undergoing the reaction consequent upon lengthened adherence to barbarous and cruel laws directed against the debtor. She long preserved the traditions of Roman jurisprudence, and treated inability to pay one's debts as a heinous crime, and how terribly she punished it, all who have read of the horrors of lifelong imprisonment in the Fleet, well know. The labors of the great Romilly first set the public thinking on this as on other branches of law reform, and a reaction in favor of the debtor set in some years ago, which is still making itself felt. Each successive bankrupt act passed during the last thirty years, has treated him with greater leniency, and the last deprives the creditors of any voice whatever in deciding upon the grant of the certificate.

We have never erred in the opposite extreme, and there is consequently no necessity for our rushing violently back. And moreover, our nervous activity, and spirit of audacious enterprise has filled our lives with so many ups and downs, that we are far more disposed to commiserate misfortune, and help the fallen, than in a country like England, where the wheels of men's fortunes run in grooves, and where the temptations to adventure are few, or where success is won rather by plodding perseverance than by strokes of genius. Public sentiment has, in the United States, so long run in favor of those who can't pay, that it has at last raised up an enormous class, who can pay and won't. We may therefore legislate a little on the other side, without much danger of oppressing the unfortunate.

The leading and the best feature in Senator Toombs' bill, is that it places a very important check upon voluntary bankruptcy, by making the consent of a majority in number and value of the creditors necessary to the granting of a certificate. This will prevent people rushing into the Courts to get rid of their debts, whose previous conduct has not been such as to merit the consideration of their creditors. Those whom the creditors bring into Court ought of course not to be left in their power, and they will receive their discharge upon making a surrender of their effects. The whole measure will undoubtedly exercise a beneficial influence upon trade. Too much credit has been the bane of our commerce hitherto, and experience shows us how difficult it is to prevent men giving it. The prospect of a rigid overhauling and strict accountability in open Court, in case of failure, will, we hope, prevent men taking it so readily; so we shall, by hook or by crook, arrive at the desired result. The provision giving the act retrospective operation as far back as the first of January last is excellent, and will strike terror into a large number of the fraudulent assignors of the last four months.

The City Cab Service.

New-York, Saturday, May 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper, a short time ago, contained some remarks on the convenience of one-horse cabs, such as are used in Europe, especially in London, traversing the City in all directions at very moderate fares.

I now beg to inform you that it is my intention, upon the model of a genuine London-built *Hansom*, which I expect from the other side within a few days, and which will be exhibited to the public, to build a few vehicles of the same kind, with the object of introducing them in this City for general accommodation.

Should you think it worth while to take notice of the matter, it being one of public interest, you will confer a favor on

Your obedient servant, W.

We are glad to know that some attention is directed to one of the very many wants of our City. There is probably no city in the world, of equal size, where such capital defects in two or three most important particulars of daily life, are allowed to exist as here. The lack of apartments, for small, genteel families,—who neither need nor can afford to pay for a whole house,—is one upon which we have often remarked; and the utter want of reliable, comfortable and cheap Cab service is another. Our omnibuses and railroads, it is true, render the deprivation less intolerable than it would be without them;—but there is so great a demand for cabs that it is really surprising that the community has done without them so long. The hacks that now perform this service are wretchedly unsuited to the business,—and as they are under no effective legal restraint whatever, they are very seldom employed, except by strangers who have no alternative but to take their chances of extortion and violence at the hands of their drivers.

But we fear the experiment which our correspondent proposes to make will meet with poor success, because it is to be made on too small a scale. What we need is a supply for a public want,—and to be at all effective that supply must be abundant, and universally accessible. We need stands for cheap cabs all over the City,—so that every one can know just where to find them at any time when they may be wanted. Nor are *Hansoms* precisely the kind of vehicle which will answer all the purposes required. They are excellent for business men and for business errands, but they could never be used by ladies, nor are they at all convenient for carrying baggage. Still, a few of them would probably be popular, and their novelty in this country would prove an advantage, for a time at all events.

The Cab service ought to be in the hands of a large stock company,—abundantly supplied with means, managed by efficient, prudent and practical men, and under rigid supervision of the City Police. In that form it could be made successful. Upon any narrower basis, we fear the competition, jealousy and hostility it would encounter would render its success very doubtful.

A Great Fuss About Nothing.—Poor old Mr. Bennett is losing his temper, as well as his teeth. He flies into a fearful passion because we mentioned Bonner's advertising sheet, issued from the *Herald* office on Thursday morning. He says there were *other* advertisements in his newspaper that day as well as Bonner's. Very well. Who said there were not? We are perfectly willing to concede the point, though we are obliged to confess we did not see them. But why should Bennett be so savage about nothing? We are afraid he is getting cross generally. Perhaps "things goes contrairy with him," as they did with poor Mrs. Gummidge. But he should not take on so about every little matter. Let him try hard to be good-natured. He ought to look at the cheerful side of life—go to Burton's or Wallack's occasionally—and, above all, come round to the new Times building, and allow us to escort him over it. We would show him a newspaper establishment that would make his eyes water. An hour spent in such a pleasant occupation would make him good-natured the rest of his life. It would be a great deal more sensible than to be snapping and snarling at everybody—especially since nobody minds it. Drop in, old fellow, any time you like—you'll always find us very much at your service.

Overdoing it.—The London *Times* not long since adopted the American word "telegram" as a convenient synonym for a *message* received or sent by telegraph. This was all very well; but we observe that it now speaks of messages received *by telegram*, and even heads some of its dispatches in the same way. This is ridiculous, and looks as if they did not know the meaning of the word they have done so much towards bringing into general use.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—An exceedingly amusing little comedy, entitled "Americans in Paris; or, a Game at Dominoes," was produced at this theatre on Saturday night. It is an adaptation from a French piece, but the dialogue is new, thoroughly American, and as local as anything placed in Paris can be. There is nothing particularly memorable in the plot, which, like a hundred other plots of perfectly delightful pieces, turns on a gay husband who goes slyly to the masquerade ball at the Academy, and is followed thither by his spouse, and gets into a great number of scrapes, and tries very hard to partake of a surreptitious supper with a gay deceiver, but is prevented by an inscrutable Providence, and falls on his knees, at last, to his own wife, and goes home peaceably and reputably like an established husband. These materials improve with age, and lose nothing of their flavor by being put into new bottles. The only wonder is that a piece so thoroughly French in its construction, could be so daintily fitted to the national calibre of America—which, in Paris particularly, is big-gunnish and loud. The underplot introduces another couple under circumstances essentially similar, but differing in comic relations, and the involutions at the masquerade leads to the game of dominoes, and hence the title.

There is much crispness in the dialogue, and occasionally humor; it flows easily and fluently, and is copious without being tiresome. The situations are excellent, and by no means few. In every respect this little comedy deserves the attention of the public, and its very warm reception on Saturday night seems to promise that it will receive it. The author, with a modesty which is remarkable, declined to have his name made public. Mr. Lester stated that the gentleman in question was not at present in town; had he been within the precincts of the theatre when the curtain fell, his modesty might probably have melted beneath the genial warmth of the applause.

The piece is admirably played—Mrs. Hoey, in particular, being excellent as *Amelia*, and depicting a neglected American wife in a way which might well make the class popular in the gay metropolis. Mr. Lester, as the liege lord, was also excellent, and "played up" to Mrs. Hoey with the skill of an artist. Mr. Blake as *Dr. Bothers*, an exceedingly uxorious member of the medical fraternity, needs—as he always does in a new part—more study. Miss Mary Gannon and Mr. Davenport were good, but we would suggest to the gentleman that even a Parisian fop is human.

To-night Mr. Dyott, a well-known and favorite ex-member of this company, takes his benefit. The "Belle's Stratagem" and other pieces are provided for the occasion.

Academy of Music.—Musard enters on his fifth and last week to-night. The programme contains all the latest novelties; and Formes, D'Angri, Cooper, and other soloists appear.

Burton's Theatre.—To-night the new operatic enterprise at this Theatre makes its first essay. The house will, we trust, be crowded to its greatest capacity; the reputation of an artist like Ronconi demands this, at least. Donizetti's opera of "L'Elisir d'Amore" is selected for the occasion, principal parts being sustained by Signor Ronconi, Mme. La Grange, Signor Tiberini, Signor Barili and other known artists.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The patriotic drama of "Blanche of Brandywine" enters on its fourth week to-night, and will be played with the farce called the "Conjugal Lesson."

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels appear to-night in "Nicodemus" and the "Green Monster," with a variety of dancing upon tight ropes, &c.

National Theatre.—Mr. Purdy, the energetic manager of this establishment, announces the following pieces for to-night: "Rosalind Hubert," (the first dramatic version of Cobb's new story,) the "Postman and his Dogs," and "Love in Livery."

Bowery Theatre.—A rival "Blanche of Brandywine" makes her *début* here to-night, after the "Stranger," and before "Sixteen-Stringed Jack."

Barnum's Museum.—"The Bride of an Evening," and other favorite pieces are announced.

Ethiopian Minstrels.—Wood's Minstrels and Peel's Minstrels—the best in the City.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Character, Resources, &c., of the Country—Its Application for Territorial Organization.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, May 4, 1858.

The proposition to organize that portion of New-Mexico, known as the Gadsden purchase, into a distinct Territory, to be known as the Territory of Arizona, has been for some time before Congress and the country. The boundaries proposed for the new Territory are the thirty-fourth parallel of latitude, with New-Mexico on the North; the one hundred and third meridian, with Texas on the East; an irregular line extending, for the most part, below the thirty-second parallel of latitude, with Texas and the Mexican Provinces of New-Mexico and Sonora on the South; and the Colorado with California on the West. It would thus embrace the three largest rivers on the Continent, west of the Mississippi—the Rio Grande, the Gila, and the Colorado—and an area of about 90,000 square miles. Large portions of the Territory (to be) are represented as being eminently adapted to agricultural purposes, and other large portions to be as favorable for grazing establishments, the growing of stock—both sufficient for the support of a large mining population; while, in other portions, its mineral resources, for richness and variety, are nowhere exceeded. Gold, silver, quicksilver, copper and lead abound, and promise to searchers a recompense more ample than any other section has afforded. "The whole region," says Colonel Emory, "is teeming with precious metals." The climate is peculiarly genial and healthful, and if, under the organization sought, due protection may be afforded to settlers, it is stated emigration thereto would be rapid, and civilization, intelligence, trade and commerce soon make that now comparative desert to blossom as the rose. The population of that inviting tract it is supposed now equals 15,000; is greater than that of Washington Territory, and exceeds that of either Minnesota, Kansas or Nebraska at the time of their organization; and accessions thereto, in spite of the disadvantages, which are most formidable, arising from want of protection by regularly constituted local authorities, are constantly making. Where gold offers itself so readily, and in such quantities that the Indians, as here in some parts, use it for rifle balls; where copper is most easily obtained in nearly unalloyed purity; where quicksilver, so valuable in commerce, may be had; and where silver so much more abounds than almost anywhere else—so abounds as to cause the region, with propriety, to be denominated "the Silver Region"—there American enterprise will impel Americans to go, and to inhabit, and speedily carry that region through a Territorial condition into that of an independent, sovereign State. No man at all informed in the premises, with whom I have conversed upon the subject, questions that the capabilities of the country are as I have stated them. No man, it is believed, should question the expediency of organizing the Territory as proposed, in order to a diffusion there—where *Mexicanism* has almost entirely disappeared, in contradistinction to New-Mexico proper, which is and will continue to be altogether Mexican, and where therefore the thing is impossible—of American civilization and intelligence, and our free American institutions; and that the necessary protection to persons and property which the Territorial arrangements of New-Mexico does not afford, may be supplied. "Relief" is imperatively demanded by the Territory of Arizona. The people there supplicated Congress for it at the second session of the last Congress. Through a delegate representing them—N. P. Cook, Esq.—the attention of Congress and the country was distinctly called to their condition, and the character and advantages of the Territory, with the richness of its resources and its inducements to trade and commerce, were so made known as to inspire a pretty wide-spread interest in their behalf. But that session of Congress was so short, and other business pressing upon it so engrossed it, that no affirmative steps were taken therein towards effecting the organization sought.

The application has been renewed, and is now before Congress. But it is somewhat prejudiced by the rival claims of two gentlemen, Lieut. Mowry, of the Army, and J. S. McCauty, Esq., to be received as delegates for the Territory. Into the merits of their respective claims I shall not now enter. Their rivalry, however, interferes considerably with the prospects of an immediate Territorial organization. No opposition from any other source is apprehended, unless it comes from New-Mexico—so says the memoir of the proposed Territory.

And, in the language of the same memoir, "it should be borne in mind that the Gadsden Purchase was not originally an integral part of New-Mexico; that it was acquired years after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and was only attached to the Territory of New-Mexico as a temporary expedient. It should also be remembered that the Gadsden Purchase, with the portion of New-Mexico which it is proposed to include within the new Territory of Arizona, is separated from New-Mexico proper by natural boundaries; that it derives no benefit from the present connection, and that any opposition to the desired legislation arises from the Mexican population, which fears the influence of a large American emigration. Moreover, New-Mexico contains upwards of 200,000 square miles, and its organic act provides for its partition, showing clearly that Congress anticipated, at no remote day, the settlement of the country by an American population, and its erection into several Territories and States.

As a matter of State policy, the organization of Arizona is deemed to be of the first importance. Situated between New-Mexico and Sonora, it is possible now to make it a thoroughly American State, which will constantly exert its influence in both directions, to nationalize the other two. New-Mexico is at present thoroughly American in its character and vote. Sonora, if we acquire it soon, will be the same. By organizing Arizona, and thus separating the two, and encouraging our American emigration, it will become "the leaven which shall leaven the whole lump."

In five years, it is asserted, a great State may be erected upon this remote frontier, and a population gathered, such as will, when we make a further acquisition of Territory, spread at once over it, diffusing national sentiment, and extending the area of "American principles."

Such and such like considerations would seem to demand that Congress shall hear and at once favorably answer the prayer of the people of Arizona for protection.

PATRIA.

Note From the Hon. Wm. H. English.

Washington City, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

Sir: I see a paragraph going the rounds of the Republican Press, credited to the correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post*, that upon a certain interview between the Hon. D. C. Broderick and myself, that gentleman "turned upon him (English) with an indignant '*Get out of my way, you puppy!*' English shrunk from the glance of the gallant Californian, and, spaniel-like, obeyed the command, without even a whine."

Allow me a small place in your paper to say that the above adds another to the numerous slanders now being circulated against me by the *meaner* portion of the Republican Press.

No such language was ever addressed to me by Senator Broderick, and, as far as I know, the relations existing between that gentlemen and myself are of a friendly character. Very respectfully,

WM. H. ENGLISH.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Union Theological Seminary—Society of Religious Inquiry.

Professor W. G. SHEDD, of Andover, delivered the Anniversary Address before the Society of Religious Inquiry, of the Union Theological Seminary, last evening, at Dr. ADAMS' Church, on Madison-square. His subject was "the Relations of the Preacher and the Hearer"—the tone with which the one should preach, and the temper in which the other should listen to religious truth. The first duty of the Preacher, in order to effective preaching, he said, was to present the idea of God as a *living* God—not as an abstract being, a mere collection of attributes, but as clothed with a positive individuality of emotion. And the two primary elements of emotion are *love* and *anger*. These are the living points of contact between the infinite God and the finite creature, and the system of divinity which omits or neglects them runs inevitably into Naturalism or Pantheism. Nothing is more distinct or emphatic in revelation, than the description of these conscious emotions to God. It is impossible, moreover, to conceive of a being who loves good without hating evil also. The one is the essential inevitable complement of the other; and in our representations of God we must attribute to him *both* or *neither*. We must either accept the doctrine of the Prophets or that of the Deist. The second element of force and fire in the preaching of religious truth is the clear, strong presentation of the scriptural doctrine of the guilt of man. There is a disposition to extenuate this doctrine,—to modify and qualify it,—and to shake off human guilt, when the fact of its existence cannot be denied, into misfortune or disease. And it is by such palliance with this truth that preaching is shorn of its strength. There is nothing of this in the scriptural teachings upon this subject. The Bible is blood-red. It teaches unequivocally and without qualification or abatement the doctrine of the entire, utter, total depravity of human nature. The Old Testament, which must be studied on this point, as it records the educational dispensation of law, is explicit and unmistakeable upon this subject. And it is the vivid conviction of this fact, and the tone of the teachings of the prophets upon it, that gave such vitality to the Hebrew mind in distinction from the inertness of other Oriental nations. It is this which makes the religion of Moses so much more vivific than that of ZOROASTER and CONFUCIUS. The great doctrine of the atonement—which involves the whole ganglion of elementary and paramount truths,—the divine personality, the self-will of man, as the origin of evil, and the wrath of God against sin,—should be studied and preached in its strength and simplicity. In an age when there are no longer daily victims bleeding in sacrifice to remind men of guilt, there is danger of its being forgotten, without constant recurrence, on the part of religious teachers, to this great central doctrine of the Christian faith. In passing to the next division of his subject, the temper in which the public should hear the truth, the speaker said it must be remembered that it is addressed to apostate man,—that its natural and necessary effect is to disturb the mind, to awaken it to a sense of guilt and to remorse, and that the natural tendency is to resist and turn away from it. Many a spirit has been lost from having, at a critical moment in its history, yielded to the instinctive fear of mental suffering. But this tendency should be overcome. There are feelings and motives that rise above this dread of pain. "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out," is a command which has been obeyed by thousands, by little children and by women too delicate to touch their feet upon the bare, damp earth. The Christian ministry has a right to expect that those to whom they preach will come with a resolution to face the truth—not to shrink from its applications—but to overcome their natural repugnance, and hold their minds up to it in all its severity. Even the general principles of propriety would require this at their hands. If religion deserves attention at all, it deserves earnest, thoughtful and resolute attention. If religious things are worth hearing at all, they are worth hearing thoroughly. These Sabbatical segments of life should be devoted earnestly to religious thought, or given up. He who presents himself in the house of God should be prepared, even on grounds of general fitness and propriety, for plain-dealing with his understanding and his soul. But higher considerations enforce the same duty, and especially a consideration of the nature of that great spiritual charge which the founder of Christianity declares must pass upon all men, if they hope for eternal life. Such a change cannot be brought about in an indifferent or a timorous mind. The object of the address was to impress upon preachers the necessity of presenting this bold and biblical theism, the plain doctrines of sin, guilt and everlasting punishment without abatement, and upon hearers the duty of receiving it earnestly and thoughtfully—as matter of infinite importance to their well-being. It was heard by a large and attentive congregation.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.

The Anniversary services of this most beneficent and valuable Society were held last night, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The Rev. Dr. VERMILYE was to have taken the Chair, and made the introductory prayer, but was absent through sickness. The Rev. Dr. CUYLER made the announcement, and opened the devotional exercises in his place. The Church was crowded to the utmost, the aisles being jammed, and many persons were unable even to get within the doors of the edifice. The gallery beneath the organ was filled with the children of the "Home," to the number of several hundred. During the services they sang several hymns, in a most touching and appropriate manner, under the direction of their instructor, Mr. LUCIUS HART. The following abstract of the Annual Report was read by Mr. HALLIDAY, of the Home Mission.

ABSTRACT OF TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Treasurer's Report shows the receipts of the Society for the current year to have been $49,719 79; disbursement, $44,594 42, leaving a balance towards the removal of the mortgage upon the Home Chapel, of $5,125 37. The report of the Secretary announces the demise of two of the early and efficient officers of the Society—Mrs. ALMIRA BARNES and Mr. R. J. THORN—who have, the past year, gone from the labors of earth to the rewards and joys of the ransomed. It reviews and compares some of the many way-marks of the progress of this Society, scattered thickly along the track of buried years, ascribing alone to Divine guidance and blessing its continued prosperity and usefulness. The statistics of its several departments are as follows:

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

From the Publishing Department have been issued an average of 31,000 copies of the *Advocate and Guardian* semi-monthly; or, 272,000 quarto pages; 5,000 Annual Reports, and 4,000 volumes of the Society's publications. Present issue of the *Advocate*, semi-monthly, 34,000. New subscribers received within the year, 5,000; gratuitous distribution, 600,000 pages; letters received, 6,022; life-members received, 302; whole number on file, 2,624.

HOME AND HOME CHAPEL.

In the records of this department are found numerous items of special interest, from all which it appears that the work of the Society has increased beyond precedent. The necessities of the past Winter have proved that the erection of the new building occurred none too soon to furnish adequate accommodation for the enlarged work of the Institution.

Number of children admitted during the year	316
Readmissions	62
No. of children remaining in the home May 6, '57.	92
Whole number	470
Present family—adults 42, children 114—156.	
Whole number who have received food and raiment from the Home the past year adults, beneficiaries and children of the Home Industrial Schools, inclusive	1,409
Adults admitted during the year	435
Adults provided with situations	449
Whole number of adults received since the Institution was erected	5,454
Children received since the Institution was erected	2,704
Total	8,158
Adults registered in Work-room department	508
Received meals in Work-room department	2,016

The Children's Secretary reports a correspondence directly, or otherwise, with 800 children, some 200 of whom have been visited.

The Children's Agent has visited 170 children whose homes are found mainly on the principal routes, between New-York and St. Louis; located 51, removed and relocated 18, and found homes for several adults. In connection with this labor, she has journeyed some 15,000 miles, received free passes, &c., on several railroads, and met with increased encouragement in the good work.

The Home School has been larger than during any previous year; has registered 108 girls and 112 boys—74 pupils remaining. An unusual religious interest has prevailed for some weeks, and indications of good are manifest.

Home Industrial School, No. 1, has registered a list of 340 girls; present average attendance 132.

Garments distributed, mainly to those earning two-pence a day by well doing, 1,452; garments made by the children, 398. Twenty-five of these children have been sent to homes in the country; the major part, it is believed, are now pleasantly located in Christian families.

Much destitution existing among the parents of the children has been relieved through the agency of the Home.

Home Industrial School No. 2, located on Fortieth-street, was organized in January last. Number of children registered 165, average attendance about 60—supervised by an efficient Committee of ladies—children doing exceedingly well, and evincing marked improvement from week to week.

MISSIONARY AND VISITING DEPARTMENT.

The missionary has made over 4,000 visits among the poor and destitute, 227 visits to the sick, attended 209 meetings, in the services of which he has assisted, placed three children in the House of Refuge, six in the Juvenile Asylum, and thirty-one in the Home.

The Dorcas and Visiting Committees have given out to the suffering during the year—after due investigation—11,601 garments, 893 quilts, and a large quantity of provisions—amounting to some fifty barrels—thus keeping many worthy families from starvation, during the period that the want of employment was most severely felt.

Auxiliary societies and friends in the country most nobly responded to the appeals of the Society, sent forth during the late financial crisis. The command, "Bring up all the tithes into the storehouse" seemed to have been obeyed on so large a scale, that, when the "Refreshing from the presence of the Lord" became general in their midst, the gracious promise was forcibly brought to mind, "Behold I will open the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it."

Number of packages received from May 1, 1857, to May 1, 1858, 1,290. Could the generous friends have beheld the *relief* their bounty has afforded, the grateful looks and words, and the earnest prayers for benedictions upon the donors, they would render a thank-offering for the privilege of thus drying human tears, and chasing despair from human hearts.

The Annual Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. CUYLER, from the text Epistle of James, chap, 2, verse 26—"Faith without works is dead also." The reverend gentleman described Faith as a bride, and Action as her husband. They were wedded by God, and could not be divorced without sin. United, they were endowed with vitality, and conquered; separated their hearts were widowed, and they drooped and perished. Some men professing to be Christians had fallen in love with the beautiful face of Faith and taken her for Bible religion. Others relied only on works, and left Faith out of their religion. Now, Faith was the first essential thing to salvation; but that Faith is a sham which does not produce good works. Faith without works is a falsehood. The root of such religion is corrupt. To a tree there must be both trunk and root. Cut away the trunk to the level of the soil, and the root will rot; but root and tree together are as Faith and good works. One without the other perishes. True religion was not that which delighted in splendid temples and fine intellectual discourses, but which dived down into the lowest depths and dragged up the lost treasures, which sought out the locomotive piles of rags, called children, which abound in this City. Abstract Faith would not have put a jacket on a single boy, or a tidy garment on any dear little girl they saw in that gallery. Abstract Faith would not have built their beautiful Home of the Friendless.

After the sermon a liberal collection was taken up, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, who forcibly advocated the claims of the Society on the Christian public of every denomination.

On Wednesday the lady members of the Society will hold a meeting at the Home Chapel, in Twenty-ninth-street, to be continued throughout the day, and to which ladies generally are invited.

Home Missionary Society.

The annual sermon of the Home Missionary Society was preached on Sunday evening in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, by the Rev. J. B. SHAW, of Rochester.

The text occurs in the 5th chapter of Mark, 19th verse: "Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee."

The preacher commenced by remarking that home seems to have been as dear to the Saviour as to us. Humble it must have been, for the house of his reputed parents was poor; holy it must have been, for they were pious. The last thing Jesus did on earth was to provide a home for his mother. Home is an expansive word. We must remember, also, that our Lord honored all the ordinary relations of social life, as a son and a citizen, and that no man can be like Jesus and not love his country. The Rev. gentleman said that Christ is ready to do all for his disciples that he consistently can, and that it is the duty of Christians to acknowledge the great things the Lord has done for them.

Upon these leading ideas a sermon of great doctrinal and practical interest was founded, applying its inferences and conclusions with great force to the sustentation of the principle upon which the Home Missionary Society is based. He proceeded in this strain to argue that it is not that men are to tell what they have done for God, but rather what the Lord has done for them. Some of God's children seem stunted from their birth; if they grow at all, it is scarcely perceptible; they never leave the cradle. The Church of God is full of cradle Christians. The reason is, they do not make a full and honest surrender of themselves to God. Men are but clay, and some bring nothing to the altar but what the shambles reject. They ask for Daniel's faith, without going into the lion's den, and expect the joy of the beloved disciple, but shrink at the seclusion of Patmos. To bring our country to Christ will, no doubt, be attended with much conflict and suffering. Our country safe, the world will be safe. And if our land is to be brought to Christ, would not the happy event be sooner accomplished, if Christians had more to enjoy and tell of God's goodness and as witnesses for Christ?

Now, it was the work of this Society to send forth qualified men to spread the knowledge of Christ. The speaker believed in the efficiency of a tract, or of a book, especially of THE Book, but a man with the Bible in his heart and in his mouth was the best edition of that book. An ordained minister was better even than a colporteur. Such are not sent forth to build separating walls with stones stolen from another man's foundation. The forgiveness and peace and joy of which they speak is the Christ in them, the hope of glory. This is their chief, but not their sole mission. Such men, of all men, have most to tell. The faith of such men is brightest when the sky lowers, strongest when the earth reels. Faith is a strange plant, and grows best in darkness and in Winter. The Summer's sun is almost fatal to it. Faith requires a northern exposure, or is taught best in the stormy Adriatic, when with Paul no sun or stars appeared for many days. These missionaries all live on the north side of the wall. Would we know with them what Christ is? We must start with them for the log cabins of the distant West. Did we ever go to the mercy seat on an errand forced by trials like theirs? The speaker had met a man once under his own roof, and it seemed like entertaining an angel. They ask only for food or raiment, and shall not these, the salt of the earth, be sustained? Cannot it be done? Let us stand by these men of God while one undivided loaf remains. If we refuse, how can we meet Him who for our sakes, though he was rich, yet became poor? Western New-York would never have been what it is but for the Home Missionary Society.

They had schools, churches, two universities, two theological seminaries and one State Prison, which they were enabled to keep full only by importation. They had outgrown many incidental evils, and were not to be scolded for the occastonal falls of their tottering childhood. He believed in Western New-York, and he believed also in the Home Missionary Society. Like all the world, they owed something to New-England, and were not ashamed to acknowledge it. To cleave to that Society with a divided heart would be more unnatural than to rend the shroud that wraps the dead.

The Reverend gentleman then alluded to the decease of Mr. HENRY DWIGHT, and concluded by an urgent recommendation of the Home Missionary Society to the hearty support of the Christian world.

Anniversary Sermon Before the New-York Bible Society.

The annual sermon in aid of the funds of the New-York Bible Society was delivered last night in the Rev. Dr. TYNG'S Church, by the Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D. The discourse—which was partly controversial—had for its aim to show: 1st. That man, for the proper working out of the end for which he was created, must needs have a revelation of the law of God; 2d. That nature, reason and philosophy are each and all inadequate to furnish him with a knowledge of that law; and, 3d, that its revelation is contained in the Bible alone. Hence, arguing from the influence and effects of the volume itself as exhibited in the moral and material condition of those nations in which all are at liberty to read it, as contrasted with those in which it is interdicted, he inferred that those whose religion was drawn alone from the Bible must eventually govern the earth. Nature willed it, Humanity willed it, God willed it. They would become the pastors of the world, and the kindreds and tongues which hated the Bible, and took this key of knowledge from the masses and anathematized its readers, would be utterly wasted, routed, and destroyed. God had condescended to become the teacher of His creature, and if the creature did not pay Him the poor return of looking at and marking what He had written for him, then His wrath would be as inevitable as His justice is infinite. But besides referring to the word of God for our own salvation and that of our families, we had another duty. We must circulate it for the enlightenment and sanctification of the rest of our race. The command, "preach the gospel to every creature," imposed on us the duty of disseminating the Bible, because by doing so we spread the gospel. It was the power of associated effort that was ordained in God's good time to change the moral aspect of the world; and what abundant cause for gratitude and encouragement was there for the renewal of such efforts as those of the founders and friends of this noble Society in the signal success which had attended their exertions heretofore! Beginning in 1824, by supplying the Sunday Schools with some 500 copies of the English Scriptures as premiums, in 1857 their annual distribution had grown to 67,000 volumes in more than fifty different languages, the grand whole in thirty-four years reaching 1,340,000 copies. But the influences exerted by such association as this, and the amount of good done through its instrumentality, were not to be estimated by an examinations of ledgers and accounts current, by the sum total of amounts received and copies distributed. The moral, spiritual and external blessings thus diffused could be known only by the Infinite Eye to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid, and could never be estimated till the accounts of Christian efforts are audited, and the books examined at the final reckoning.

At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up for the Society, and, after appropriate religious exercises, the benediction was pronounced and the assemblage dispersed.

The New-York State Colonization Society holds its anniversary in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place and Fourth street, at 7½ P. M., Tuesday, May 11.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. MCDONALD, of Princeton, preached the annual sermon before the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, last evening. His text was from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, chapter 1:

15. So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome. Also,

16. For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek.

As Paul said, so might we say now; the world was the same in the Nineteenth as in the First Century. There were unbelievers to be taught, pagans to be converted. His theme was True Christianity and the means of diffusing it. The Constitution of the Christian Union declared that the object of the Association was to diffuse pure Christianity where corrupt Christianity exists. The preacher, in the first part of his discourse, laid down the creed of true Christianity, which, he said, the term Protestantism did not fully characterize; it was not merely a dissent from the faith of the Church of Rome, but, more than that, a distinct belief itself. He enumerated the means which should be employed in diffusing true Christianity: 1st. A faithful preaching of the Gospel. He did not believe that those ministers who from the pulpit held forth on secular themes did justice to their congregations. People went to church to learn something about the salvation of their souls, not to admire a literary display—listen to inflammatory addresses and sermons concerning the political questions of the day. Such things disgusted right-minded men. From the pulpit, the errors of those who went astray should be pointed out in a spirit of kindness; argument should be employed with them, but not vituperation. 2d. A judicious use of the Press. Religious works of a practical nature should be placed in the hands of the erring ones. Not only this, the secular Press should be made use of. There were Christian men of ability who could devote this mighty engine to the great work of spreading Christianity. 3d. The practice of private Benevolence and Charity. 4th. Teaching the unity and oneness of the true church; fair-haired Saxon and the dark-browed African, if they believed in the same tenets, were brothers. 5th. Teaching the Gospel to the Heathen; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile. 6th. Earnest prayer. The sermon was listened to with interest by a large congregation.

The Missions of India.

Rev. R. G. WILDER, a missionary of the American Board, who has spent nearly seven years at Ahmednuggur, and four-and-a-half years at Kolapoor, preached a sermon upon the Missions of India, yesterday afternoon, at the Church of the Pilgrims, (the Rev. Dr. STORRS',) in Brooklyn, and in the evening lectured upon the same subject, illustrating his remarks by reference to maps of the country.

The text was in Numbers, ch. 13, v. 30.

"And Caleb stilled the people before Moses, and said: Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able."

After describing the wants of India, and the inadequate means employed for evangelizing her population, Mr. WILDER said: "If the Church would show any resolute purpose to evangelize India, she must greatly increase the number of her laborers. England, to subjugate the Hindoos, has sent out more than 80,000 men within the last few months. She has now more than 120,000 men whom she has sent out to her service in India. Why might she not send out as many soldiers of the Cross to conquer India for Christ? If America would send half that number, India would have a minister of the Gospel for her 180,000 of idolators. One missionary for every 10,000 Hindoos, with the ordinary blessings of God on their labors, would result in christianizing India in a single generation. What has yet been done for the 15,000,000 Mahrattas of Western India, among whom still exist the first and oldest mission of that Board? During the forty-four years from the origin of that mission to the close of 1856, you have sent to the Mahrattas 30 men—not one a year! Of those 30 men, only 6 were in the field at the close of the period mentioned—one missionary to two and a half, or three millions of idolators! Now, throw the dark pall of Hindooism over your bright New-England—demolish your churches—banish your ministers—abolish your Sabbath Schools and prayer-meetings—blot out your Common Schools, your Colleges and Theological Seminaries, or let all these benevolent institutions be transferred into so many mighty agencies for teaching, fostering and perpetuating the abominations of Hinduism, and then send *one man* to stem this mighty tide of evil, and reconvert your 3,000,000 subjects to the faith of the Gospel; how soon would you expect him to accomplish this work?

Kolapoor is the seat of the most recently-organized mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in the west of India. It has a population of 44,000 idolators. There is my mission home, and the field of my labors for several years. Within ten miles of my door is a population of 120,000. The kingdom has 550,000, but from its borders on every side reigns unbroken Hinduism for 60 or 80 miles, and in one direction for several hundred miles, a region embracing a population of several millions. In this mighty mass of heathenism you place a feeble man like myself, and leave him to toil alone; you send not one man to chase a thousand, and two to put ten thousand to flight, but one to convert a million. My brethren, things ought not so to be. True, other Societies have their laborers in India. The agents of 22 Missionary Societies are there engaged in this blessed work, but what is the number of the men sent to evangelize India by all the Protestant Churches of Christendom? A recent estimate makes the number 386. Add 14 for any possible error and call it 400. This would furnish one Missionary for every 450,000 idolators. In view of these facts, who dare to talk about the little success of modern missions? The Israelites might as well have complained of their spies, because they did not hew in pieces all the nations they saw in Canaan, including the giants of Anak. In New-England, with a population of only 2,848,000, you have more than 5,000 ministers, furnishing one minister to every 560 of your people. The Church in America has abundant resources to evangelize India in one generation. It has been ascertained that of the 335,000 church members who contribute to the funds of the American Board, each member gives on an average 74 cents a year—two mills a day. One cent a day from each of these church members would bring into the treasury $1,222,750 every year. More than $3,300,000 every year is expended for the support of the Christian institutions of this land; and this is not to create your institutions, but to keep them in existence. If you would love the Hindoos as you do yourselves, you would give $2,000,000 annually for the Kingdom of Kolapoor alone. And yet the missionary stations must be surrendered, and the missionary withdrawn for the want of $250 a year. The total annual expenditure for the support of missions in India is only £190,000 annually; about $900,000 of this is contributed by Europeans in India, while thus $750,000 is given by the Christians of Europe and America, the British Government in India, at the same time, pay out of their treasury $850,000 every year for the support of idolatry, besides showing favor and supporting it in various other ways. A few years ago the British Government was not only giving large sums every year for the support of idols and temples, but from the principal shrines she was receiving still larger sums as revenue from the pilgrim tax. The speaker condemned unsparingly the existing patronage of idolatry by the British Government. They had, however, done a great work by denouncing suttee, infanticide, and some other enormities as capital crimes. The recent enactment legalizing remarriage of Hindoo widows was another powerful blow against Hinduism. Just before he left India an enactment appeared against Hook-swinging and other cruel rites. In Western India some 300 idolaters had been hopefully converted, and on the island of Ceylon, and in Madras and Madara, some 1,200 or 1,500 more. There are some 20,000 living communicants now in the native Churches of India. The number of nominal Christians was 120,000. The first and most intelligent converts in the Bombay Mission were three Hindoos employed as native teachers in the schools. Of 57 converts, 26 were either teachers or pupils; 10 more were parents or friends of the pupils. The various mission schools now embrace some 65,000 young men and boys, and some 14,000 girls. One of the most intelligent and useful teachers and preachers now at Kolapoor was a classmate of the Mahratta Prince, NENA SAHIB, whose name is forever associated with the bloody atrocities of Cawnpore.

African Missions.

The Rev. Mr. HENING, for nearly six years a missionary in Africa, where he became blind, and who has since been employed in the missionary cause in this country, preached at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, last evening. The house was moderately well filled. The Rev. Mr. RAMBO, the present missionary near Sierre Leone, first gave some facts connected with the Mission. They had met with more success among the Pagans than among Mahometans. They had carried on a constant warfare with the slave establishments, of which, less than twenty years ago, there were about one hundred along the coast. There were now less than twelve. The spoken tongues among the tribes where they had labored (about twelve in number) had been reduced to a written language by a student from Monrovia, who was the first to undertake the task. Books were now printed in the native tongues. Capital punishment, which was common among the natives for trivial offences, had to a great extent been abolished by the efforts of the missionary. The whole number of conversions was about 15,000. There were in the country about one hundred churches. At Sierre Leone the average attendance was 800. There were 150 ordained native missionaries. They were generally more successful than the white men. In his church there were 150 communicants, and 5 ordained missionaries. There are about 7,000 white men along the coast, who were until lately largely engaged in the slave trade.

When Mr. RAMBO had concluded, the Rev. Mr. HENING preached from the text, "Peace on earth and good will to all men." He dwelt upon the duty of the Church to labor in the missionary cause, and also enlarged upon the duties of laymen as well as ministers to engage in the missionary labor.

Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, closed with an appeal, when a collection was taken and the meeting was dismissed.

Anniversary Week.

The following is a list of the Anniversaries to be held during the coming week:

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Union Theological Seminary—The Anniversary of the Seminary will be held on Monday evening, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-street Church.

American Seaman's Friend Society,—The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, will be held on Monday evening, May 10, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The Sixth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the St. Paul's (new) Methodist Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on Monday evening, 10th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE, the Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and other distinguished speakers.

The New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, having under its care the Five Points Mission, will hold its Fourteenth Anniversary on Monday, May 10, at 7½ P. M., in the Hall of the Union, Peter Cooper Institute.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—The Anniversary exercises will take place on Tuesday, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in the church of the Puritans, when the Annual Report of the Directors will be presented.

New-York Sunday School Union.—The General Anniversary will be held on Tuesday evening, May 11, in the Church of the Puritans, beginning at 7½ o'clock. The day anniversaries by the Sunday School's will be held May 11, in various churches in different parts of the City, beginning at 3 P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will take place at Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway.

American Congregational Union.—The annual address before the Union, by the Rev. Dr. KRICHELL, of Detroit, will be given at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 11.

National Compensation Emancipation Society.—The first annual meeting of the National Compensation Emancipation Society to be held in the Cooper Institute, on Tuesday, May 11, commencing at 7½ P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting will be held at Mozart Hall, No 663 Broadway, at 10 A. M. *Speakers*—W. L. GARRISON, FRANCIS E. WATKINS, of Baltimore, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

New-York Colonization Society.—Church of the Puritans, 10 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Five Points House of Industry.—The anniversary celebration of this Institution will be held at the Cooper Institute, Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Wednesday evening, May 12, 1858. Addresses will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of New-York, and the Hon. J. N WILDER of Buffalo. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

New-York Institution for the Blind.—The anniversary of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday the 12th of May, at 3 P. M. Admission 10 cents.

American Tract Society—The annual business meeting will be held in Lafayette-place Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. The anniversary exercises will begin when the business meeting closes.

American Home Missionary Society.—The thirty-first anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, May 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(second day.)—Mozart Hall 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—Mozart Hall, 7½ P. M.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Charles Atwood, a boarder at Tammany Hotel, while passing the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street on Saturday evening, was attacked by Frank Aymar, knocked down and robbed of his porte monnaie containing several promissory notes and other valuable papers. Aymar was arrested and committed by Justice OSBORNE for trial. The porte-monnaie and contents were recovered.

☞ **Druggists Everywhere now keep Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.** No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

☞ **Window Shades.**

WINDOW SHADES.	GOLD
WINDOW SHADES.	HOLLAND
FERGUSON,	PAINTED
BROADWAY.	KELTY & NO. 291

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and, therefore, now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **The Everett Hat,**
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SIZES,
Style and Proportion strictly preserved,
NOW READY.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

☞ **Kiss Me Quick**—Distilled from fragrant Tulips; not to be surpassed in fragrance.
E. DUPUY, No. 609 Broadway.

☞ **Lovers' Daguerreotypes.**
BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHARDT.
Daguerreotypes are all the rage,
And photographs are pleasant,
As calling back in after age
The good looks of the present;
The widow o'er "HIS" likeness weeps—
"She never thought she'd lose him;"
And in a brooch, each lover sleeps
Upon his fair one's bosom!
Now all young men be ruled by me,
Who faithful portraits covet—
Such portraits that each CHERE AMIE
Will kiss, and cry "We love it!"
Oh! ere the "sitting" you propose,
To please your heart's divinity
First go and dress yourself in clothes
From SMITH'S MARMOREAL TRINITY!
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 134 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELT'S CERTIFICATE.
MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th instant, my store, No 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 18 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer of China and Porcelain Ware,
No. 50 Murray-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above safe can be seen at our depôt
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.
Opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Barthelf's Sewing Machines.**
INDISPENSABLE
For all manufacturing purposes and general use.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE
No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Machine Twist, Silk, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

☞ **Ladies' and Children's Garden Sets.**—Hoe, rake and spade, 50c per set; extra quality $2 25 to $5 per set. Garden trowels, 12c. to 50c. each; rakes, spades and hoes, 20c. to $1 each. Grafting, trimming and pudding knives.
Floricultural and horticultural tools of all kinds at the lowest prices, either single or in full sets, in oak cases.
Iron and steel shovels, spades, ditching-spades, &c., at BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Five Thousand Suits of Boys' Clothing,** embracing thirty new styles, for all ages, from 6 to 16, are now ready; all marked at prices that parents will approve, at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Only four shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all Druggists'. Also, an infallible Ongent for the growth and beauty of the Hair.

☞ **Dupuy's Cordial Elixir of Peruvian Bark.**—For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspepsia, whether arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or too close application to business, DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK is the most available tonic and prescribed generally by the Faculty. No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Corns.**—LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Chiropodists, have removed to No. 518 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they will continue their successful treatment of corns, bunions, nails, &c. Separate entrance and rooms for ladies.

☞ **Brussels Carpets,** 8s. per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS.....7s. and 8s. per yard,
SUPERFINE CARPETS.....6s. per yard,
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 315 Canal-st.

☞ **A Life Preserver made expressly for** the use of captains and officers of vessels, will be on exhibition for one week at the Merchants' Exchange. Please call and examine.

☞ **Table Cutlery.**—Best make English and American silver plated goods largest assortment in the Union. Wooden Ware, step ladders, kitchen tables, clothes horses &c.
House-cleaning brushes of all kinds, at the LOWEST PRICES
At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

☞ **Refrigerators.**—Refrigerators.—The largest assortment in the country, embracing all the best kinds made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Haven. Price $3 to $30 each. At BERRIAN'S, No. 601 Broadway.

EVERY ONE DOING BUSINESS NEEDS A COPY OF GWYNNE & DAY'S
BANK NOTE REGISTER.
Doubtful and suspicious banks are all pointed out.
REGISTER OFFICE, No. 12 Wall-st.

J. O. HANKER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Desk at this office.

MARRIED.

BOWERS—MORRIS—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, May 4, by the Rev. L. Eisendorf, JOHN BOWERS to PERSIS A. D., eldest daughter of Peter McMorris, Esq., Warwick, Orange County, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

MORE—MORRIS.—At Butternut, Otsego Co., on Wednesday, May 5, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. George H. Hance, CHARLES MORE, of Fairfax, Va., to MARIA M., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Walton Morris.

DIED.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 9, MILTON AUGUSTUS, only child of Joshua and Mary Jane Rogers, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, May 10, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 718 Washington-st.

VULTEE.—In this City, on Saturday, May 8, GERTRUDE, relict of Capt. Frederic L. Vultee, aged 70 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 77 West 37th-st., without further invitation.

HALSEY.—In this City, on Saturday, May 8, ELNOR C. HALSEY, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Charlton-st.

SLOANE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 9, after a short illness, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Euphemia Sloane, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GATFIELD.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, on Saturday, May 8, Mr. JOHN GATFIELD, in the 74th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, Washington-av., between 7th and 8th sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER, A situation, by a middle-aged widow lady; has had great experience in the care of children and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or as matron in some Institution. Testimonials of the highest character will be furnished. Refers to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place; or, address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE LADY WANTS something respectable to do; would like a situation as housekeeper, seamstress, or ladies' maid, in a respectable family; perfectly competent to fill any respectable situation, at a respectable salary, sufficient to obtain a respectable livelihood. Answer for some situation this day. Address T. G., General Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and sewing, or as regular laundress; can do fine muslins in the neatest manner, and French fluting; the most satisfactory reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 Mulberry st., between Houston and Prince sts., in the rear.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress. Is a good sewer; has no objection to do chamberwork for a private family; is willing and obliging, and desirous of making herself generally useful. The best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 192 7th-av., second door from 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl, as seamstress and lady's maid, or seamstress and fine washer; no objection to the country, or would travel with a family to Europe or California as nurse; has the best of City reference; also, a young girl as laundress. Can be seen for the week at No. 1,015 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; no objection to the country. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as wet nurse with a lady; has a fresh breast of milk; is healthy; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, from 10 to 4, for Mrs. McHALE, No. 62 Beach st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT, American lady, a situation to attend a bakery or confectionary, or as a family dressmaker. Would leave the City if required. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. H. M., Astor place Post-office, will meet immediate attention, for one week.

WANTED—BY A LADY, RESPECTABLY CONnected, and with first-class references, an engagement as housekeeper, or upper nurse, where the duties would not be menial, and where experience and kindness would be duly appreciated. Apply to Mrs. C. B., No. 23 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to travel with a family to Europe, or the South, or California, or Australia, or any place; has the best of reference, and can dress ladies' hair, and is a good seamstress. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as traveling companion to a lady; is capable of taking charge of her wardrobe, and willing to make herself useful. Address MARY HOWARD, Perth Amboy, N. J. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERican girl, a situation in a respectable private family to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 120 East 23d-st. until engaged.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN, TIDY YOUNG woman who understands her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The lady with whom she has lived last can recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 50 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting well; she has no objection to travel; she has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a Protestant, who understands her business in all its branches; can make all kinds of pies, puddings, desserts, soups, and every kind of meat and pastry. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of references given. Call at No. 84 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a first-class family as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and plain seamstress. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 26 East 12th-st., near University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress; is fond of children; or as chambermaid; has the best of City reference; would prefer to go in the country for the Summer; call at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED.—A WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, IS desirous of an engagement as housekeeper to a widower, where a good home would be considered almost equivalent to wages. Address Mrs. WILSON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON. A situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; can do fluting beautifully. Has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid, by a respectable woman. Has the best of City references. Has no objection to travel. Apply at No. 188 Fulton av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and fine washing, by one who thoroughly understands mangling and French fluting, or as laundress only, in a respectable family; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 276 1st-av. near 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; the country preferred, with good recommendations. Call at No. 264 1st av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing in the neatest manner; is willing to assist with children; satisfactory reference will be given. Address C. F., Metropolitan Post-Office, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has City reference as to character and competency; understands fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 678 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take the care of children; capable of teaching the English branches and needlework, or give lessons by the day. Good references given. Address A. J. M., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 29th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and sewing. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at 163 East 26th-st., third floor, two doors from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing, by a competent person. Good City reference given. Apply at 100 West 17th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or nurse, or would assist in washing and ironing, by a good Protestant woman. Refers to T. H. Rodman, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 358 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as waitress; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply corner of Broadway and 18th-st., in the drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, to mind children; no objection to chamberwork or waiting; best City reference from her last place. Call at 377 10th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as first-rate cook; has good City reference. Apply at No. 187 West 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 86 Charlton-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations in one family, the one as laundress and the other to wait on a lady. Call at No. 50 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a young woman who perfectly understands her business as a family seamstress, in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 45 East 25th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; understands fluting, and has permission to refer to her present employer, No. 8 Neilson-place, opposite Mercer-st Church.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the general housework of a private family; lived five years in her last place. Has good City reference. Call at No. 172 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of fine sewing, embroidery, hair dressing and dressmaking; has good City reference. Address MARGARET, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, or chambermaid and cook, by a respectable young woman; has the best City reference. Call at No. 176 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, OF 14 wishes to find a place in a family to talk French with children; the very best references. Apply at No. 149 5th-av. before 12 M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do light housework or take care of children, or both. Address ELLEN, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a private family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 21st-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-INFORMed Protestant woman of the highest respectability. Is a most experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; a person of genteel appearance, good manners and kind disposition. Any lady requiring the services of a first-class children's nurse, who has had long experience in the highest families, inquire for MARY ANNE, at the MANNINGS, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. City references given of the highest order.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as cook, in a private family; makes excellent bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry; wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, by a highly respectable American Protestant woman; is thoroughly competent in every respect to take entire charge of the kitchen department in any gentleman's family; will be found an intelligent person, of good moral character, steady, reliable and truthful; references most unexceptionable. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable experienced Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, child's nurse, or to do the housework of a small family; is a girl of very neat appearance, efficient, and refers to her present situation for being a trustworthy and reliable girl. Inquire for ELIZA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress or seamstress, altogether, by a very experienced servant, who has the very highest City references; is an excellent thorough cook, and superior laundress, neat about her kitchen, always obliging and respectful. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman of respectable connections, as nurse and do plain sewing, or nurse and do chamberwork, or would go as housekeeper in a private family; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as plain cook and to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no relation in this country and wishes a steady home. Call at No. 463 Houston-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress, in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; also can cut and fit boys' clothes, and is capable of cutting and fitting and doing all sorts of family sewing. Can give good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 17 East 11th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, or to do chamberwork and sewing, by a most respectable Protestant young woman; can cut and fit ladies' plain dresses; can get the best of City reference from where she lived for more than five years. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 101 10th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE AMERICAN girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, one as nurse and seamstress, one to do general housework. Also, by three women; one as cook, &c., one as laundress, one as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 1 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST WILLING girl, as nurse and plain seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of young children; can do all kinds of family sewing; would act as chambermaid if required; has good City reference; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY COMPEtent young women; one is a cook, washer and ironer, who fully understands her business in cooking, baking, &c.; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress. Best of City references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; can do all kinds of embroidery, or would make herself generally useful. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references given. Call at No. 71 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN OF superior qualifications, a place in City or country, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on a lady about to travel; being accustomed to traveling, would prefer the latter; distance or location no object; best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, by two trustworthy and well-recommended colored girls—one as cook; has 20 years' reference from her last employer—the other as chambermaid; has the best of reference; both are excellent washers and ironers. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 96 27th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, or washer and ironer in a small private family. The best of City reference given to her last place, where she lived 3½ years. Apply at No. 153 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or chambermaid. Can do the very best fine washing. No objections to the country. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 73 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook and to do washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and assistant in sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 199 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do general housework in a private family. Best of City references can be given. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 127 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, WHO UNderstands all kinds of sewing; can cut for children. Reference given. Call at No. 15 East 11th-st.

HOUSEKEEPING.—A LADY OF REFINEment, and one that has been accustomed to high life, and has recently met with reverses, would like a situation in a genteel family, where she could have a pleasant home; would not object to the care of children, or leaving the City; would prefer taking charge of a widower's house. References can be exchanged. Address Mrs. H. WRIGHT, Broadway Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT LADY, FROM PARIS, speaking the English language fluently, having had some years' experience in book-keeping and commerce, (in Paris,) wishes to obtain a situation in a similar capacity in the United States, or as a governess in a school. She will give references from the last family where she has been residing, and others as to her character and ability in both branches. Address PARIS, *Times* office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Teacher of the English branches, French and music, and dancing. Would prefer a class of ten or twelve pupils, or would go to a good locality for establishing a school. Address TEACHER, No. 231 West 35th st., first house east of 9th-av.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, OF GOOD family, and well educated, wishes to find a respectable family, either in the City or in the country, where she would teach the French language as an equivalent for her board. Address Box No. 3,145 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young lady well qualified for her profession, and who has been successfully engaged in teaching for several years past. Address H. T. R., office of the *Times*.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SOPRANO IN A CATHOLIC Church in this City. None but those who are well qualified, and who can come well recommended need apply. Address E. J. C., Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants (especially up town and country) will save time and trouble by applying early at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st., and choose help from as respectable and well-recommended a class of Protestant girls and others as can be found in the City, and at reasonable wages. A lady in attendance. N. B.—On hand, a respectable Scotch invalid or children's nurse, a neat sewer.

LADIES CAN BE SUITED WITH THE very best servants in the City, Protestant and Catholic to suit any family, and for every capacity, for City or country at moderate wages, and with the best of references, at Mrs. YORKSTONE'S office, No. 28 4th-av., where there are comfortable accommodations for ladies to engage servants.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the domestic institute and home, No. 72 6th-st., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years. An American lady in attendance.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO GO WITH A merchant to Australia; a clerk for a shipping office, 3 clerks for grocery and dry goods stores, a timekeeper, 1 barkeeper, 2 express drivers, 4 men for railroads, 6 men for steamers, 2 firemen, 2 brakemen, and four girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

ST. MARK'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, established in 1854. Reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for families in city and country, may be obtained here
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, established in Chambers-st. 1825, now No. 6 6th-av., has now some of the most reliable and excellent servants, Protestant and Catholic.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK MANUFACTURER, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., still remains at his old location, where he has been for the last twenty years, and has on hand a good assortment of traveling and packing trunks, ladies' dress and hat boxes, leather and carpet bags, of his own manufacture, and regularly imports from Paris an assortment of very fine satchels and bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, free of expense.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; the care and treatment of horses and diseases; will be found kind, willing and obliging, in any respectable family; has the best recommendations for the last eight years, for sobriety, honesty and capacity; has lived in as respectable families as there are in New-York. Address J. D., No. 105 East 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING young Scotchman, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is also a good vegetable gardener, and is willing to do any work about a place to make himself useful to his employer to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN YOUNG man, a Protestant, wants a situation as waiter in a private family, in City or country. He understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present employer's, or send a note to No. 255 4th-av., 3d door above 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a thorough groom and a stylish driver, and understands the training of young horses; will devote the whole of his time to his employer. Has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address L. D., *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED.—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation in a private family as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 59 Water-st., corner Peck-slip.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT in-door servant man who has got good City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands for A. B., by calling or addressing a note to the Fancy Store, No. 132 3d-av., one door from 15th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family or genteel boarding house. Understands waiting on an invalid gentleman. Best of City reference. Call at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., rear, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Reference, as to capabilities, from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 109 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family as an assistant gardener, and is willing to make himself useful about the house; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 Rutgers-st., for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 100 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, who understands the care and management of horses, to work in a garden, and would make himself generally useful. Address GERMAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a single man. Has good City reference from his last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., *Times* Office.

A PERSON WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES—Who speaks well English, French and Italian, wishes to be employed as valet to some gentleman. The same will accept a situation to take charge of a sick gentleman; he will take care of him with strict attention, and perfectly understands the business. Apply by letter, addressed to B. A., *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—A MAN, WITH 4 YEARS' REFerences, desires a situation in City or country; is a competent hand over horses, and a careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; will assist in the garden and make himself useful. A good situation is desired. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thoroughly practical man; is competent in every department of the business—greenhouse, grapery, &c.; refers to the gentleman with whom he last lived, and to several of the most respectable nurserymen in New-York, to whom he is well known. Address HORTICULTURIST, No. 9 John-st.

FARMER.—A MAN WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS in all branches of farming desires a situation, and who is fully competent to take the management of a farm in general; and also by his cousin, a place to mind horses and take care of cattle, and drive, if necessary. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A steady, sober man; has had long experience in this country and in Europe; has lived in good places up the North River, which his character will satisfy; understands his business perfectly. any communication or address to J. HOGAN, No. 288 10th-av., will be attended to.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO take entire charge of a garden, with good references, may address W. T., at this office. One having a wife, (without children,) willing to act as cook, would be preferred.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLERGYMAN'S FAMILY OF four persons, a short distance from the City, a woman as cook and laundress. She must be an Episcopalian, thoroughly understand her business, have good references, and be willing and obliging. None others need apply. Wages $8. Apply at No. 133 Joralemon-st, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING house in New-Orleans, an experienced salesman and collector, to travel through Arkansas and Eastern Texas in Summer, and sell goods in the Winter and Spring. None but men of experience need address, with references, Box No. 1,466, Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND BAKER, AND that will assist in washing and ironing. None need apply but those that understand their business and have good City reference. Apply at No. 715 Greenwich-st., corner of Charles-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT, R. I., A Protestant cook; one who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 118 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 to 20 YEARS of age, in an office; must reside with his parents; can get early to business, (7 o'clock,) and furnish good references. Salary $100 to $150 per annum. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLEAN, INDUSTRIOUS PROTESTant girl, to do general housework; she must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to do plain cooking; she must give good references. Inquire at No. 157 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business and can wash and iron well. Unexceptionable City references required. Apply to THOS. G. BODGKINS, No. 254 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty-sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE—A YOUNG woman preferred; must be a good seamstress, and accustomed to the care of children. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, from 11 to 4 o'clock on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do housework when required. Apply at No. 92 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN SINGLE MAN IN A Botanic Medicine Store. Apply at No. 502 Grand st., cor. of Sheriff-st., New-York.

PAINTERS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE good house painters wanted immediately. Apply at WILLIAM QUARTERMAN'S, Prince-st., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM. A SINgle man may apply at No. 54 Broad-st. References will be required as to honesty and capacity.

WANTED—TEN OR TWELVE BOYS TO DRAW brushes. Inquire at L. MYER'S, No 231 Stanton st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutière, ou les modes.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE DESIRANT voyager, voudrait trouver une place dans une famille qui aille en Europe. Elle peut fournir les meilleurs recommandations. S'adressez No. 239 10th st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st. New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE—In all colors—a beautiful assortment of entirely new styles and superior workmanship, just finished at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PREDEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 39), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st.; New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

LONG ISLAND POTTERY—DEPOT NO. 82 Nassau st., New-York. Ornamental CHIMNEY-TOPS, Stoneware DRAIN-PIPES, Garden Vases, &c., &c.
EDWARD H. QUIN.

CARD ENGRAVING.—WEDDING CARDS, NEW Paris style, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at VERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

RARE CHANCE.—A COMPLETE BOUND FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in good order, from Jan. 1, 1854, to the present date, for sale cheap. Apply to H. F. TICE, *Times* office.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 233 Fulton-st., basement.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 NINTH-STREET.—SUPERior rooms, large and small, to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. The accommodations of the house are unsurpassed, and the best of references can be given if required. Apply early on the premises.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 Fourth-av.

BOARDING.—ST. JOHN'S PARK—NO. 20 BEACH-st., one of the most delightful places in the City. Will be vacated this week the entire 2d floor; will be let separate or together, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board in a pleasant location in the VIIth Ward. Apply at No. 197 Monroe-st.

BOARDING—SECOND-FLOOR FRONT ROOM and bedroom; also, front room and bedroom on third floor; full or partial board; at No. 59 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, suitable for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; also, a room on the third floor, may be obtained at No. 90 Clark-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, and very near the cars. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front room on second floor, and small one connecting, can be had by single gentlemen, with partial board, at No. 73 State-st., near Henry; location very pleasant, and convenient to Wall and Atlantic-st. ferries. Terms reasonable for first-class accommodations.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASant front parlor (with bedroom connecting if desired) on second floor, furnished or not, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st. 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large room, furnished or unfurnished, within 4 minutes' walk of Wall or South ferries. Apply at No. 246 Hicks-st,

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms in a quiet family for a lady and gentleman, and for one single gentleman. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a pleasant house in a convenient locality, would accommodate one or two single gentlemen with large or small rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea, at moderate terms. Gas, hot and cold water, in the house. References exchanged. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs

TENTH-STREET, No. 36.—A FEW PLEASant rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a room suitable for a physician; can be had with or without board.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, with hot and cold water, bath, &c., suitable for a gentleman and wife. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. Private family. Inquire at No. 72 2d av. References exchanged.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can have the best of board and one or two large well-furnished rooms in a pleasant neighborhood, in a small private family, at No. 130 West 25th st. Best reference given and required.

BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY, IN A PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, his wife, infant and nurse. The location must be pleasant, and the accommodations strictly modern. Unfurnished rooms preferred. Address, stating terms and location, H. H. F., office of this paper.

NO. 863 BROADWAY.—A FEW PLEASANT rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; also, an office for a physician, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING IN A HEALTHY and pleasant part of Brooklyn, wishes to take two children to board, between 4 and 12 years of age. References required. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. C. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A FRONT AND back room, with gas, second floor, No. 4 Pitt-st., near Grand. Also, one front room in attic. Terms low. References exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM TO ONE OR TWO single gentlemen, with partial board. The house is convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 203 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET. Choice rooms, with board, can be had, in the fine house, and beautifully situated, between 5th av. and Broadway.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MUCH MORE room than required, would be pleased to take a few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife to board. Inquire at No. 3 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front room, with board and gas, on second floor. Apply at No. 330 Broome-st.

TO LET—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, in a good location, near 5th-av. Address J. H., office of this paper.

AT THE BOARDERS' EXCHANGE, NO. 346 Broadway, you can learn gratuitously full particulars of the most desirable boarding-places in the City or country. All wishing select boarders, for the City or country, should apply to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its Anniversary Meetings at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, as follows:
TUESDAY MORNING, 10 A. M.—Speakers: WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Miss FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS, of Baltimore, C. LENOX REMOND, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.
TUESDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.—Speakeas: The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, Mass., and others.
WEDNESDAY, 10 A. M.—Speakers: The Rev. W. H. FURNESS, D. D., of Philadelphia; WM. WELLS BROWN, of Massachusetts; PARKER PILLSBURY, of Concord, N. H.
WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.—Speakers: The Rev. N. R. JOHNSTON, of Topaham, Vt.; J. MILLER MCKIM, of Philadelphia, and others.
To defray expenses, 10 cents admission will be charged at each session.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Three sessions each day at 10 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. Addressess by Lucy Stone, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Wendell Phillips, Charles Lenox Remond, Mrs. C. M. Severance, Mary F. Davis, Aaron M. Powell, Frances D. Gage, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. C. H. Dall. Platform free to others. Various Woman's Rights publications for sale. Admission to each session

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTING, STATUARY AND WORKS OF ART, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms and galleries No. 23 Nassau-st, elegant furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beautifully carved rosewood parlor furniture in suite, covered in satin brocatel, console etageres, secretaire etagere, Paris-made centre and side tables, &c., all made to order by Belter & Hutchings, elegantly-carved boudoir piano by Linden & Fritz, movement by Erard, of Paris, silk curtains, lace do., and fixtures.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Of carved rosewood en suite, Brussels carpets, do., black walnut furniture, brocatel curtains and lace do.

DINING-ROOM—All of carved rosewood; extension table, 16 feet, by Belter buffet, chairs &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Of rosewood. Also, all the gas fixtures in fine order.

PAINTINGS—About 60 very fine original oil paintings, old and modern, by C Dolci a-Del-Sarto Basso, Feriato, Garcia, Cortoma, Van Uden, R. Wilson, Bergham, Raoul, Brach, Adam Barland, Creswick I. Williams, Sidney, Percey, Gainsborough Morris, W. Brown, G. Chester Liston, Jasper, of Dusseldorff, Oddie, Cafferty Sountag, Boutelle, Baker, Wolfe, and other fine pictures. Also, some exquisite water colors

STATUARY—Five elegant pieces of cabinet statuary by celebrated artists, beautifully sculptured with pedestals; several pieces of fine bronzes, bisque and parian figures, medallions and other articles of vertu. Also, dinner set of decorated French porcelain, cut and engraved glass ware, fine solid silver set complete, English plated ware, consisting of covers, dishes, side do., venison do., with the other requisites for a completely furnished house. They will be ready for exhibition as above one day before the sale. The pictures will be ready for view on Wednesday.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, all the contents of the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The house is furnished with the most elegant and costly furniture throughout, and has been but little used. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Cash deposits required of all purchasers. Goods must be removed immediately. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters &c. together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, psyche glasses couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match. Also, two very superior suites of richly-enamelled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

DANIEL S. BOUGH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF all the rich and costly goods contained in the large and private mansion No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. and London Terrace, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely. This sale is well worthy the attention of the public, as the goods are all first-class, in good order, embracing an endless variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, decorations, works of art &c., suitable to genteel housekeeping. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension tables, buffets, and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, china dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware.

In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils; bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, cornices, bookcases and library secretaries; rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c; eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Sale to commence at 10½ A. M. precisely. Catalogues can be had at the house.

BENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION—ALL the beautiful and costly furniture contained in house No. 162 Lexington-av.

LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) May 11, at 10½ o'clock precisely:

DINING-ROOM—Large lot of beautiful glass ware, China sets, crockery, silver ware, cutlery, extension table, sofa, oak chairs, &c.

PARLORS—Three suites of parlor furniture, in rosewood, French brocatel and velvet, richly carved and in fine order, and 3 pier French plate mirrors reception chairs, in mohair, Turkish chairs and lounges, mahogany sofas, arm chairs, etageres, paintings by old masters, mantel ornaments, Parian ware, lace curtains, marble-top centre tables, velvet carpets, &c

CHAMBERS—Hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, pillows, bolsters beautifully decorated chamber suite, China and stone toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, sofas, carpets, stair carpets, &c., and a large lot of articles not mentioned, but which will be found in catalogues on the morning of sale. Cash deposits required of every purchaser

Auctioneers' office, Room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Large Sale of Furniture—Suites of parlor furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany; mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, mahogany wardrobes, ladies' do., with mirror front, oil-paintings and framed engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M., several very superior rosewood pianos, viz:

1 superior richly-carved piano, 7-octave, by George Hews, Boston, cost $1,000.

1 do., by Haynes & Brothers, cost $450, 7-octave.

1 do., pearl keys, Bennet & Co., 7-octave.

1 do., serpentine mouldings, 7 octave, by Ely & Munger.

12 other excellent pianos, of rosewood and mahogany, by various makers.

Two large French plate pier glasses, in richly-carved frames.

The pianos may be examined on Thursday afternoon and evening.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE stock of the Looking Glass and Picture Warerooms No. 169 Fulton-st., New-York, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11 and 12, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day. Sold on account of dissolution of partnership. The stock comprises heavy French plate, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, mounted in the finest gold frames, and of the best and most approved designs. Oil-paintings by American and European artists, about 700 in number, mounted in rich frames, some of which are very valuable and are worthy the attention of connoisseurs. Also, about 300 choice engravings, &c. The stock has been manufactured expressly for custom sales. The mirrors are of the best French plate, and warranted, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve, and is worthy the special attention of the trade and parties about furnishing first-class hotels and dwellings. Purchasers can have these goods boxed for shipping on the premises. Terms cash, City funds. Deposits required, satisfactory to the auctioneer. The trade are invited to attend, as the sale is absolute. Descriptive catalogues issued on morning of sale. The sale will be continued weekly until the entire stock is closed off.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF 180 ACRES AT HUNT'S POINT, WEST FARMS, LONG ISLAND SOUND, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at Hunt's Point, Long Island Sound:

180 ACRES OF LAND—About 10 miles from Fulton Ferry and City Hall, on the East River, to be divided into parcels of 4 to 20 acres. More particularly described on maps having frontages on main shore and inlet adjacent thereto, with fine view of river; a large abundance of stone and sand on premises for building purposes. This property is perhaps the finest in the city neighborhood now in the market, adjoining the country-seats of Paul Spofford, Joseph Walker, E. G. Faile, Messrs. Ludlow, Dater, Watson, Denison, Herrick and others. Churches and schools near by. Maps after 5th May and particulars at No. 7 Broad-st. By order of John W. Mills, Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 68 LOTS OF GROUND, WITH BUILDINGS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sixty-eight Lots on 3d, 4th and Lexington avs., 58th and 59th sts., embracing two blocks bounded by these streets and avenues—the property known as the residence of Isaac Adriance, Esq.; is most eligibly situated in a central and rapidly improving neighborhood. The grounds are highly embellished with plants, fruits, shrubbery and ornamental trees, and the mansion house is finished in the most complete manner with every modern improvement. Will be sold in lots to the highest bidder. Lithographic maps, terms, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 11, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, among which may be found the works of G. Poussin, Lantara, Braun, Edinburgh, Van Dyke, Zanapire, J. H. Ross, Calyo, Georgione, Van Stavern, Espinoso, together with the works of artists of other celebrity. Also one superb marble statuette of the Circassian slave on sale, and several fine pieces of bronzes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Mornnig Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

THOS. D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF Grocery and Liquor Store and Lodging House, with fixtures, contents and two years lease on the premises, No 613 Grand-st., (near the ferry,) on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, at 10 o'clock, being the property of John Botticher, deceased. Sale positive for cash. By order of the Surrogate

THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, on a credit of four months, RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell hardware, guns, pistols, cutlery, plated ware Britannia ware, brushes, &c.

Trade sales of hardware every TUESDAY and FRIDAY; particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., by virtue of an execution, 2 casks of Brandy.

ANDREW CAREY, Constable.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 45 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate and pier mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil-paintings, &c., at the five story residence, No. 218 West 14th st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY, May 10, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

PARLORS—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; one of those celebrated 7-octave rosewood piano fortes, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys; rosewood secretary, reception chairs, in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets, rich twenty-one day bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly carved rosewood etageres, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and high cost.

DINING ROOM—Solid extension table, suite in moquet, richly carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, rich silver ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit-stands and baskets, coffee urns, bottles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor-stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets, wines decanters, &c.

CHAMBER—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses; bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver plated stair rods, work-table, clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE PIER GLASS, PIANO, CARPETING, &c., AT AUCTION.—At 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the entire splendid and richly-carved rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, but little used and all in good order, contained in the large house No. 86 West 11th-st, a few doors from 5th-av., on TUESDAY, May 11. No postponement on any account. The whole has been made to order, and comprises, in part, as follows:

PARLORS.

Rich tapestry Brussels carpets, splendid rosewood library bookcase, shades, lace curtains, valuable oil paintings, marble top etageres with mirror doors and backs; mantel vases, reception and Voltaire chairs, carved rosewood marble top centre side and sofa tables, large plate-glass pier and mantel mirrors, with marble consoles. En suite—Two very richly-carved solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin brocade and green silk velvet; piano-forte, full 7 octave, inlaid with pearl—a splendid instrument; also, ornaments in great variety.

CHAMBERS

are furnished with ingrain and velvet carpets, spring-seat chairs and rockers, arm chairs, toilet sets, clocks, mirrors, marble-top dressing bureaus, with washstands to match, made of solid rosewood and mahogany; 30 pure curled-hair mattresses; also, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows; solid rosewood Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, together with other chamber furniture.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

and so forth.

The furniture to be removed immediately after the sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE SPLENDID Furniture in dwelling No. 70 West 26th st., near 6th-av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 10, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin and brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, French music cabinet, two beautiful marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood, five large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains, with cornices; corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoires, consoles, in buhl work, superb oil-paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c

ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with mirror doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofa bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 6 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

The attention of dealers is solicited.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS WILL sell, on TUESDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and costly furniture contained in the private residence No. 210 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., all of which was made to order, and has been in use but a few months.

This sale will be well worthy the special attention of those wishing to purchase elegant furniture.

The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz:

In the basement are rich tapestry carpets, solid oak etageres, oak extension table, oak dining chairs, sofas, China dinner and tea sets, silver casters, forks and spoons, &c.

The parlors are furnished with three elegantly carved rosewood suites, solid frames, in French brocade and velvet, rich English tapestry carpets, rich rosewood etageres, mirror backs and doors, Turkish chairs, French plate pier and oval mirrors, rich China vases, rosewood bookcase, elegantly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, of a superior make and tone, rich oil-paintings, &c.

The chambers are replete with rosewood and mahogany furniture, bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, 2 casks of Brandy.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP having removed from his old stand to the spacious store No 73 William-st., near Liberty, his next regular trade-sale of Hardware will take place on TUESDAY, May 11, as above, at 10 o'clock, including a full set of 36 high cost double barrel fowling-pieces, of "Goodard's," "Ellis'," and "Middleton's" manufacture.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF LITERARY REPUTAtion, who is thoroughly acquainted with business, desires to take charge, for a reasonable salary, of some suitable business that will occupy a portion of his time, and that will give him the use of a commodious room, first or second floor, on or near Broadway, in which he can also transact business of his own, which is done mostly by letter correspondence. He might furnish some capital, on good security, if desired. Address, stating particulars, L. M. N., New-York Post-Office.

WESTERN LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.—I wish to exchange lands, in Indiana or Iowa, on fair terms. These are not trading lands, but are good farming lands, located adjoining railroads, in and good improvements are made around them. To any retailer wishing to retire and dispose of his stock, this will be a good opening. Address CHARLES MASON, Howard Hotel, stating when and where an interview may be had.

STARCH FACTORY FOR SALE.—THE Crooked Creek Starch Factory, at Madison, Ind., advertised to be sold 3d April inst., on foreclosure of mortgage, was (in consequence of some informal proceedings) unavoidably adjourned to 15th May next, at which time the sale will positively take place. For the particulars, address T. T. ORITENDEN, Madison, Ind., or JOHN WARNE, No. 262 Greenwich-st., New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—HULL, ENGINE, and boiler in excellent order for business. Size of boat 186 feet long, 26 feet beam; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9-foot stroke, well adapted for passengers, freight, or towing. Will be sold low, and on favorable terms. Apply to TILLINGHAST & CO., No. 22 South-st.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MEET with a person to take an interest with him in a money-making enterprise about going to England. To a smart man, having good reference, and $1,000 to invest, this is a rare chance. Address Box No. 3,603 New-York Post-Office.

JEWELERS' SAFE, LARGE SIZE, FIRE and burglar-proof, filled with convenient drawers patent combination lock, cost $600 will be sold for $400; may be seen at No. 60 Vesey-st., first floor. Another small size Jewelers' Safe, at No. 91 Maiden-lane; price $75. A. W. SPIES & CO.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR GOING INTO THE clothing trade can be had by applying to M. Y. A., Broadway Post-Office, who is going west. The lease and stock will be offered low.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP, WITH FIXtures, and a good run of customers. Inquire corner of 24th-st. and 9th-av. Call from 6 A. M. to 2.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,

No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

$50 WORTH OF HARDWARE AND cutlery wanted, to be paid for in board and tuition of one student male or female, one term at a first-class Seminary. For particulars, call on, or address, room No. 163 International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, New-York.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1¾c. per pound. No charge for delivery.

HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BIRDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA

EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $600,000.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

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GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,
ATHENS,	ALSO, ON BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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TROTT & OGSTON,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,

No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont Esq., Messrs. Riggs & Co., Cammann & Co., Barclay & Livingston, Messrs. Bowens. Beeckman & Bradford, Jr. J. K. Jaffray & Sons, F. Cottenet & Atchelis, F. & Victor Achelis.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

N. B.—This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late Collection Clerk with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

FRANCIS & JAMES MAIN,

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.

New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

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NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

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ISSUE

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MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION adopted by the trustees of the Rockwell Land Company at a meeting held on the 30th day of April, 1858, the shareholders in said association are hereby notified to meet at the office of Rockwell & Co, No. 44 Lasalle-st., Chicago, on the 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A M, for the purpose of taking into consideration the final disposition of the property of said Company and closing the affairs of the association; or, in case said association be continued, to consider as to the amendment of the articles of the association in relation to the number of the trustees, the mode of their appointment, the number of shares into which the property of the association shall be divided, the form of the certificates, the time of holding the annual and other meetings of the members of the association, and the places of keeping the books of the Company and any other matter which may be presented to said meeting.

W. H. BROWN,
J. B. F. RUSSELL,
C. W. ROCKWELL,
J. A. ROCKWELL,
DIXWELL LATHROP,
} Trustees.

Chicago, May 1, 1858.

$8.000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,

No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERIcan Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 12th May inclusive.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eighth per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

FRANCIS' METALLIC LIFE-BOAT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for any general business, will be held at the office of the Company, 87 Beekman-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY 20th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treas'r.

CITY OF ST. PAUL'S TWELVE PER cent. Coupon Bonds, issued for Municipal (sewerage) purposes, payable at Metropolitan Bank. Coupons payable February and August. Total issue $150,000, of which $130,000 have been taken by one capitalist. The balance, $20,000, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, IN EXCHANGE for good Railroad Bonds, property in this City, in good locality, of the value of from $12,000 to $15,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN RAILWAY materials are invited to examine a specimen of Car Springs from the Spring Factory of Hannibal Green, Esq., Troy, N. Y. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK, C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 16 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 12th inst., at the transfer office, No. 9 Tontine Building. The transfer books will be closed until after that date FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day, inclusive. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL.—A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Peach orchard and Lehigh, (warranted genuine) Broad Mountain, hickory and Locust Mountain white ash and lump, spoon and diamond veins, red ash. Coals delivered to consumers free of cartage at $4 50 per ton from boat, or $5 per ton rescreened from yard, by D. Y. & R. JONES, Office No. 140 Waverley-place, near 6th av.

COAL—$4 50 PER TON—PEACH ORCHARD, RED Ash, Lehigh and Schuylkill, White Ash Coals, shipped direct from the mines, and warranted equal to any coal sold in this market, delivered free of cartage, at $4 50 per ton from boat, and $5 from yard.

JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 9 Christopher-st.

COAL YARD—CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st. and Lexington av. Coal selected from the most approved mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill coal fields expressly for domestic use, on hand and constantly discharging from boats—direct from the mines—pure and unadulterated.

COAL.—FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Genuine Lehigh Red Ash (Peach Orchard), and Broad Mountain Coals, of the first qualities, at $4 75 delivered from the boats, and $5 25 from the yard

HENRY REEVE,

cor. Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY.—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 290 Broadway, New-York

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 86 South-st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,

At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....72

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,600 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,

ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New York for Southampton.	Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR	June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON J. A. WOTTON, Commander

THE NEW-YORK CITY.

Weekly Mortality.

The following is the Report of Deaths in the City for the week ending the 8th day of May. It shows an increase of 23, as compared with the previous week: Men, 94; women, 75; boys, 154; girls [illegible] total, 470. [illegible] persons, 10.

Diseases.			
Croup	13	Inflam. of liver..	2
Cyanosis	3	Inflam. of lungs..	29
Debility, adult	3	Inflam. of stom'h	3
Debility, infant	4	Inflam. of tonsils	1
Delirium trem.	1	Intemperance	3
Diarrhœa	4	Jaundice	2
Dropsy	4	Lues Venerea	1
Dropsy in Chest	1	Lungs, dis. of	1
Dropsy in head	21	Malformation	1
Drowned	1	Marasmus, adult	5
Dysentery	3	Marasmus, inft.	18
Enlar'ment heart	1	Measles	8
Erysipelas	4	Mortification, of the foot	1
Fatty liver	1	Old Age	5
Fever, intermit.	1	Palsy	2
Fever, nervous	1	Premature Birth	2
Fever, puerperal	3	Rheumatism	2
Fever, remittent	2	Scrofula	1
Fever, scarlet	17	Scurvy	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Small-pox	19
Fever, typhus	2	Softening of the spinal cord	1
Fracture of ribs and arm	1	Stillborn	24
Heart, dis. of	5	Suicide by hang	1
Heart, disease of valvular	3	Suicide by laud.	1
Hip, disease of	2	Teething	3
Hooping Cough	7	Ulcer. of bowels	1
Inflam. bowels	9	Ulcer. of spine	1
Inflam. of brain	6	Unknown to the Jury	3
Inflam. of brain from injury	1	Varioloid	1
Total			430

Angina 1; Anæmia 1; Apoplexy 3; Asphyxia 1; Asthma 1; Bleeding from Lungs 1; Bleeding from Navel 1; Bleeding from Womb 1; Brain, disease of 1; Bronchitis 6; Burned or scald. 1; Cancer 3; Casualties 5; Chol. Infantum 1; Comp. of brain 2; Conges. of brain 5; Cong. of lungs 2; Constipation of bowels 1; Consumption 79; Convul., adult 2; Convulsions, infantile 29; Convulsions, puerperal 1;

Increase of deaths this week, 23.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, May 8, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to May 7, 1858.

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on April 30	137	88	228
Admitted to May 7	23	12	35
Discharged, cured or relieved	19	13	32
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at Date	138	84	222
Males	181		
Females	41		

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

City Items.

A widow woman, named CATHERINE LEWIS, was struck by the guard on the engine of a Harlem Railroad train on Friday last, when near Fifty-fourth-street, and thrown several feet from the track. Her neck was broken. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, has selected Mr. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY to occupy the position of First-Assistant Clerk, in place of Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, who has been appointed Deputy-Collector in the office of the Street Commissioner. Mr. TWOMEY's experience, attention to business, and uniform courtesy, qualify him to take the place of Mr. CHAMBERS, who retires with the regrets of all whose business brought them to his desk.

Mayor TIEMANN was detained at home on Saturday by a severe attack of neuralgia. This is the first day since his assumption of the Mayoralty that he has failed to be present at his office.

It is understood that a match of $2,500 a side has just been made between the noted pugilists, JOHN MORRISSEY and the "Benecia Boy." Bets on the result run high amongst sporting men. The odds are, however, in favor of MORRISSEY, notwithstanding the severe whipping he received a few days since in Troy at the hands of a countryman named BENNETT. The fight is announced to take place during next month, and the field selected Niagara Falls—the "other side of the line."

JOHN CHAFFER, a young man, residing at No. 102 Cedar-street, took passage, last Friday, by the steamer *Hero*, for Albany, but upon the arrival of the steamboat at Albany, he could not be found. It is feared that he fell overboard. He was 24 years of age, with light hair and sandy whiskers, and was dressed in dark plaid pants, mixed overcoat and blue shirt with masonic studs in the bosom. He had a silver watch and a heavy gold watch chain.

SALE OF PLANTS AT IRANISTAN.—The fine collection of exotic plants belonging to Mr. BARNUM, at Iranistan, among which are some large banana trees, in full fruitage, are to be sold at auction on the premises, near Bridgeport, on Tuesday next.

The Pilot Commissioners have been notified by the shad fishermen, that all the shad poles hitherto standing in forbidden waters, have been pulled up. This settles the difficulty between them and the Pilot Commissioners, and relieves the harbor of a dangerous obstruction to shipping.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO., Lottery Managers, Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

☞ QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine June 3, 1857, contains 85 per cent. pure Norway Oil.

The marked repugnance which many invalids feel for every kind of oil, and especially for Cod Liver Oil, prevents many persons from using it, even in cases where the physician prescribes it as the only remedy for the disease; or if the invalid, after many efforts, succeeds in taking it, the disgust and repugnance neutralize, to a certain extent, the good effect of the remedy. Often diarrhœa, or vomitings, injure the state of the patient, and the remedy is an injury instead of a benefit. These unpleasant effects are entirely obviated by the use of my Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The invalid, if he follows my direction, can take it without perceiving the least taste of the oil. I also particularly and respectfully call the attention of physicians to the *modus operandi* of this Jelly in the stomach. Instead of this feeling of nausea, more or less painful, which no patient escapes, this Jelly, taken almost without taste, is gradually dissolved in the stomach. The Oil, by its combination with the sugar, forms a beneficial emulsion, and being carried in this manner in an infinitesimal molecular division, every particle acts, and no loss of the remedy can happen.

E. QUERU, chemist, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, inventor; PENFOLD, CLAY & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

[Advertisement.]

BELLS! BELLS!! A full assortment of MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH AND OTHER BELLS, at the New-York Agency, No. 189 Broadway. Call or send for a circular. FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents.

[Advertisement.]

THAT SENSATION-ACTRESS, MISS SUSAN DENIN.—She must be a sensation-artiste who creates, by the popularity of her style of acting, a great excitement, and Miss SUSAN DENIN has accomplished this already at Barnum's Museum. She repeats to night the most successful of all her performances, *Honora Paule*, in the "Bride of an Evening." This afternoon the "Battle of Buena Vista" at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRON'S New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIFE PROLONGED!—Upon the vigor of the stomach, the regularity of the excretions and the purity of the blood, depends the duration of life and physical enjoyment. These three essentials of longevity and health are regained and perpetuated by the use of HOLLOWAY'S Pills.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—COBB'S *Ledger* story of "Rosalind Herbert, or The Hillside Tragedy," is to be produced at this favorite Theatre to-night. Mr. E. BLANCHARD also appears, in the drama of "The Postman and his Dogs." See bills.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Gas Fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

Brooklyn Items.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE—SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY—A CLAIRVOYANT AND HIS "HOUSEKEEPER" ARRESTED.—Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, of No. 168 Third-avenue, New-York, left his residence on Wednesday morning last to go to his work-shop, No. 17 John-street, since which time he has not been seen by any member of his family. Not returning Wednesday night, Mrs. SMITH instituted a search for him, and found that he remained at work until about 4 o'clock and then went to the house of JOHN BLEEKER, No. 143 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. BLEEKER is a fortune-teller, and it appears that SMITH went there to ascertain the whereabouts of a missing sister, and here all trace of him is lost. BLEEKER when first interrogated made several contradictory statements. At first he denied all knowledge of SMITH, but finally admitted that he staid at his house Wednesday night, and that he started him for New-York on Thursday morning. BLEEKER's housekeeper denied all knowledge of SMITH; she did not know SMITH had staid there all night, and denied receiving any money from him. There are two witnesses who swear that they saw SMITH pay her money.

Mrs. SMITH, losing all trace of her missing husband at the house of BLEEKER, she went before Justice CORNWELL, Saturday morning, and made the following affidavit:

Eliza Smith, of No. 168 Third-avenue of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on the 4th day of May, 1858, at the said City and County of New-York, Samuel Smith, the husband of deponent, left his residence to go to his workshop at No. 17 John-street in said City, where he staid at work until 4 o'clock P. M., when he left and proceeded to John Bleeker's, in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, who pretends to tell fortunes as a clairvoyant, for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of his sister, Harriet Smith, who at one time lived in the rear of said Bleeker's house. Deponent further says, that she is informed and believes that her husband, said Samuel Smith, called at the place kept by said Bleeker at about 5 o'clock on said 4th instant; that said Smith was in company with said Bleeker until Thursday last, the 6th instant, since which time said Smith has not been seen or heard of; said Smith, at the time he left his residence, had some $15 or more about his person. Deponent further says, that she has cause to suspect and believe, and does suspect and believe, that said Bleeker has taken said money from said Samuel Smith, and knows where said Smith is, and he, said Bleeker, has said Smith concealed and now in duress, as she verily believes.

Upon the affidavit, Judge CULVER, of the City Court, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* and had BLEEKER and his "housekeeper," CATHARINE NEVIN, brought before him Saturday afternoon. After an examination BLEEKER was held to bail in the sum of $2,000, and his housekeeper in the sum of $1,000 as they would not produce the body of SMITH, nor did they give a satisfactory account of their connection with him.

The following testimony was taken by the Court:

John Bleeker testified under oath that he lived at No. 143 Hudson-avenue, and is a medical clairvoyant; has a housekeeper and one littie girl; is not married; on Wednesday afternoon Smith came and took tea and staid all night with me; said he was sick in the morning; that he had been knocked down and was bruised, and had been robbed of his money on Tuesday night; I sent him home on Thursday afternoon, and lent him two shillings; have been nine years egaged in present business; have dealt some in lottery policies; have a man and woman at my house for examination; Smith and I called on a colored woman on Division-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue; left Smith corner of High-street and Hudson-avenue; he said the Police took him up and took him to the Station-house corner of Centre and Grand streets.

Catharine Nevin, sworn—Live at No. 143 Hudson-street; keep house for Bleeker; have lived there six months; have one child and am a widow; Smith came to the house on Wednesday; he said nothing; don't know whether he staid all night or not; he never gave me a cent of money in; his life; saw him next (Thursday) morning; said he had had trouble with his wife and was going off in a ship; his wife came in that morning and called me everything, and she came again at night.

James Cook, sworn—Saw last witness (Catharine Nevin) take money from Smith on Wednesday night; ladies of marines live in the house No. 143 Hudson-avenue.

Mrs. Eliza Smith swore that Bleeker kept a house of prostitution.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last there were 120 deaths in Brooklyn. Men, 24; women, 25; boys, 34; girls, 37. Adults, 49; children 71. Males, 58; females, 62. Diseases: Bronchitis, cancer, catarrh, congestion of the bowels, congestion of the brain, congestion of the lungs, croup, debility, delirium tremens, diarrhœa, dropsy in the chest, dropsy in the head, bilious fever, congestive fever, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the throat, influenza, marasmus, measles, mortification, old age, premature birth, rheumatism, scrofula and teething, one each; apoplexy, infantile marasmus, infantile debility, disease of heart, disease of kidneys and worms, 2 each; typhus fever, 4; convulsions, 7; scarlet fever, 8; small-pox, 9; still-born, 12; inflammation of the lungs, 13; consumption, 23.

Ages—Under 1 year 34; 1 to 2, 11; 2 to 5, 14; 5 to 10, 9; 10 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 9; 30 to 40, 12; 40 to 50, 12; 50 to 60, 6; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 3.

Nativities—England 3, France 1, Germany 3, Ireland 27, Scotland 2, United States 84.

Statement of the whole number of cases of small-pox and varioloid reported to the Health Department during the months of January, February, March and April:

January	Cases of varioloid	2
January	Cases of small-pox	28
February	Cases of varioloid	13
February	Cases of small-pox	30
March	Cases of varioloid	46
March	Cases of small-pox	89
April	Cases of varioloid	87
April	Cases of small-pox	73
Total number of cases of varioloid		88
Total number of cases of small-pox		220
Whole number of deaths by small-pox		101

The Police of the Second Precinct broke up a policy shop, on Saturday, at No. 231 Hudson-avenue, kept by MICHAEL DOHERTY. The proprietor and one of his assistants were arrested and committed to answer.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct broke up a thieves' den on Walworth-street, near Flushing-avenue, on Friday night, arrested seven of the inmates and recovered a quantity of burglars' tools.

Mr. WM. J. STEELE desires that it should be stated that he is in no way connected with the 13th Regiment.

New-Jersey Items.

ARREST OF SABBATH BREAKERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Jersey City Police arrested four young fellows from 16 to 20 years of age, in the Fourth Ward, for playing ball and pitching pennies in an open lot near the street. Their names are MICHAEL MARTIN, JAMES CLARK, MICHAEL SHAYS and OWEN CONNOLLY. They were committed to the City Prison.

MILITARY.—The Continental Guard, of Jersey City, on Friday night elected the following officers:

Captain—Frederick Grain, Jr.
First Lieutenant—Chauncey B. Jaquins.
Second Lieutenant—David G. Christie.
Third Lieutenant—Wm. B. Dunning.

During the present Anniversary Week an extra train of cars will leave Jersey City for Newark every night at 10½ o'clock, for the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Anniversaries.

HOBOKEN COMMON COUNCIL.—At the last meeting of the Hoboken Council, the President, Alderman JAMES H. WILSON, announced the following Standing Committees for the ensuing year:

Finance.—Chamberlain, Tinkey and Reed.
Laws and Ordinances.—White, Chamberlain and Betege.
Lamps, Watch and Police.—Tinkey, White and Reed.
Licenses.—Reed, Chamberlain and Tinkey.
Streets and Assessments.—White, Chamberlain and Betege.
Wharves and Ferries.—Betege, Chamberlain and White.
Schools.—Reed, White and Tinkey.
Fire and Water.—Tinkey, Chamberlain and Betege.
Public Grounds and Buildings.—Chamberlain, Tinkey and Reed.
Salaries.—Betege, White and Chamberlain.
Printing and Stationery.—White, Tinkey and Reed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 8.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	102⅛	
3,000	do	102⅛	
21,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	
3,000	California St. 7s	84½	
7,000	do	84¾	
500	do	85	
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. bds.	82¾	
2,000	Virginia 6s	92⅝	
1 000	do	92⅝	
4,000	N. Y. Cen. Bds '76	96⅜	
1,000	Erie R. 3d mt. b. '83	76¼	
1,000	do	76	
2,000	Erie R. con. bs. '71	41	
15,000	Har. R. 1st mort.	82	
5,000	Har. R. 2d mort.	72½	
10,000	Har. R. 3d mort.	53	
10,000	do b60	53⅜	
1,000	Hud. Ri R. 3d mt.	68⅛	
5,000	Read. R. Bds. '86.	67	
1,000	Mi. Ce. R. 6% c. 1st m. bi. Fu. con. bds.	95¾	
1,000	Mi. So. Si. Fu. bds.	67	
1,000	Bel. & Ill. T. 1st m. b	65	
1,500	Ill Cent. R. bds.	89¾	
4,000	La C. & Mil L. G. b.	31¾	
1,000	Gal & Chi. 2d mt. b.	88	
1,000	M. & M. 2dm. 10 bs.	73	
2,000	Harn. & St. Jo. R. bs	60	
50	Am Exch. Bank	103¾	
5	do	103½	
20	Park Bank	100½	
10	do	101	
100	Canton Co	21¼	
100	do	21	
20	Pac. M. St Co ex div.	71¾	
100	Far. Loan & Tr. Co.	49	
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co. s10	105	
15	do	105	
250	Harlem Railroad	11⅞	
700	N. Y. Cent. R	88¾	
300	do s30	88⅜	
100	do b30	88¾	
100	do c	88¾	
100	do s40	88½	
25	New-Hav. & Hart. R.	117	
180	Mil. & Miss. R.	30⅜	
10	LaCrosse & Mil. R.	8¾	
525	Erie Railroad	24⅜	
10	do	24¾	
100	do b10	24½	
400	do c	24½	
1025	Hudson River R.	30¾	
100	do b60	30⅜	
100	do	30⅛	
525	Reading Railroad	48	
100	do b60	48	
300	do s30	47¾	
500	do s60	47¾	
100	do b60	47¾	
500	do	47¾	
200	do	47⅞	
200	do s3	47¾	
15	Mich. Cent. R.	64¼	
225	Mi. So. & No. Ia. R.	25½	
100	do b60	25¾	
50	do b15	25½	
50	Mi S. & N. Ia pref. st.	50¾	
84	Illinois Central R.	92	
50	Gal. & Chic. R. s60	89⅞	
50	do s3	89¾	
50	do s10	89⅜	
425	Chic. & R. I. R. s3	78¾	
50	do b60	78⅜	
275	do s30	78¼	
109	do	78⅜	
200	do	78½	
50	do b60	78¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅛	
5,000	do b30	84	
12,000	do	84	
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '67.	90⅜	
1,000	Mil. & M. 2d M. 10 B	73	
1,000	E. R. R. C. B. '71	41	
$5,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs.	31¾	
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M. B.	88	
5,000	M. C. R. R. 8 pct. 1st Mtg. S. F. C. Bs.	95¾	
20	St. Nich. Bank	90	
10	Park Bank	101	
45	Pac. M. S. Co	71¾	
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88⅝	
100	do s60	88¾	
100	Erie Railroad	24¾	
100	do s30	24¾	
100	do s10	24⅞	
80	Hud. Riv. R. R.	30¾	
11	do	30¼	
100	Reading R. R. s30	47¾	
100	do s60	47¾	
400	do s60	47¾	
50	do	48	
30	Harlem R. R.	11⅞	
50	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	29¾	
200	M. S. & N. I. pref. st.	51¾	
100	Gal. & C. R. R. b60	89¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	79	
50	do	79¼	
258	do	79⅜	
200	do s10	79⅝	
50	do b3	79¾	
100	do b60	79¾	
50	do b3	79¾	
5	La C. & Mil. R. R.	9	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$7,000	Louisiana 6s	90½	
2,500	Brooklyn City 6s	97¾	
3,000	N. Y. & H. R. R. 7s.	68¾	
1,000	D. M. & T. 7s	59	
1,000	C & Tol R. R. 7s	61	
1,000	Dubuque City 10s	64	
3,000	Mil. & R. R. 8s	22	
5,000	C St. P. & F. d LR 8s	18	
2 000	California 7s	84¾	
2,000	Mil & Hor 8s, 1882	60	
3.000	Mil. & Hor 8s	42½	
21	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	98¾	
10	Chicago, Dur. & Q.	70½	
20	Chicago, & R. I. R. R	78¾	
22	Harlem R. R.	30¾	
10	Am. Ex. Co.	99½	
10	Metropolitan Bank	107⅞	
10	Jeff. Fire Ins. Co.	171	
50	Firemen's Ins. Co.	145½	
40	National Bank	106	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	103¾	
15	Columb. M. Ins. Co.	91	
2	Treaton Iron Works	41½	

MONDAY, May 10—A. M.

The New-York bids for the $5,000,000 United States Treasury Bills to be awarded at Washington at noon to-day, closed at the Sub-Treasurer's office on Saturday afternoon, and amount to the large total of $16,400,000. Over TEN MILLIONS were added to the previous bids on Saturday. If the bids from the neighboring cities are in anything like the same proportion, the aggregate offers, to be opened by the Secretary to-day, will not be short of TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS, or five-fold the amount asked for. The previous award of $5,000,000, on the 15th of March, was made from an offering of only $7,500,000. The change of disposition among private capitalists and bankers toward a Government investment, at a moderate rate of interest, is another evidence of the settled ease in the market for Money, and the effect of the late crisis upon its active employment in general trade and in new enterprises. The large tenders to the Government to-day adds to the interest which is felt in the rates of interest at which the awards will be made. The surmise on 'Change on Saturday afternoon, after the total offer from this City was made known, was 4@4¼ ℔ cent.

The Foreign Trade at New-York for the past week shows an Import entry, including the Dry Goods table, of only $2,130,472, as against $5,205,597 the same week in May of last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week is $1,613,679, against $1,693,860 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie is $104,050, against $671,568 direct, and $515,000 *vid* Boston, the same week last year. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out no Specie, nor do the present rates of Exchange on England imply the probability of any considerable shipment by the direct Cunarder of the present week. But as the French Exchange is well up and scarce, and a further supply of Bullion from California will be due in a day or two, it is not improbable (nor is it undesirable) that a moderate export may follow this additional accumulation. The Banks held on the last average $35,064,214, and the change during the week past, if anything, is believed to be in favor of a somewhat higher average on the statement to be made up this afternoon. The Sub-Treasury held on Saturday $2,874,274, against $3,145,429 at the close or the previous week. It is expected that the relative position of the Banks and Government office will be altered to the extent of $3,000,000, (probably $5,000,000, if any round bid from a single party in New-York should prove successful,) by the exchange of Specie for Treasury Bills; but this, in turn, will soon be redistributed to the Banks by the Government disbursements from the New-York office. The present Sub-Treasury balance is the lowest reported for several years past. It was nearly as low, however, on the eve of the March issue of Treasury Bills. The terms for Bills on London for the mail on Saturday were 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent. The bankers themselves were buyers at 109½ ℔ cent., partly with a view to establish the higher figure for the next mail. The market closed 109⅝@109¾ for choice names. On Paris, the supply of bills is limited to one or two leading drawers, at 5f. 15@5f. 13¾ to the dollar. The market for Money loans on demand is 4@5 ℔ cent., and some deposits have been made with the Brokers on select collaterals within a day or two, as low as 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Most of the mercantile paper now being made is taken at Bank at from 5 to 7 ℔ cent., and the rule as to date has been extended, in many cases, to embrace 4@6 months' bills—the ability and disposition of the large institutions being to increase their lines of discount even at moderate rates, while the actual deposits continue above eighty millions of dollars, of which more than one-half is held in Specie and Treasury bills.

The Custom-House returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days since, make the Import of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of May inst. $141,015,000
Add week in May 2,130,472

Total to date $143,145,472
Against same time 1857 192,311,597

Decrease since July 1, 1857 ..... $49,166,125

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles re-exported $54,846,000
Add week in May 1,613,679

Total to date $56,459,679
Against same date 1857 70,799,860

Decrease since July 1, 1857 ..... $14,340,181

The same tables make the Export of Specie

direct from New-York, to the 1st of May $31,936,000
Add week in May 104,050

Total to date $32,040,050
Against same time 1857 31,492,568

Increase to date $547,482

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1, 1857, to May 1, inst., are $37,999,956
To same date in 1857 35,556,339

Increase to date $1,443,617

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	90@90⅜	88¼@88¼	89
New-York and Erie	24⅞@25¼	@24	@24¾
Reading	48⅜@49	@47¼	@48
Rock Island	79⅛@80⅜	@77⅜	@79⅜
Michigan Southern	27⅝@28	@24¾	@26⅛
Preferred	52⅝@53⅛	@50	@51⅜
Illinois Central	93	@93⅛	@92	@92
Panama	107¾@108	@107¾	@107¾
Delaware	105	@105	@105	@105
Pacific Mail	80⅛@83	@81	@82¾
Hudson	31¼@31⅝	@30	@30⅜
Galena	90@90¾	@88¾	@89¾
Missouris	83¼@83⅜	@83¼	@84
Virginias	91⅜@93	@92¾	@93
Tennessees	89¾@90	@90¾	@90½

The market opened on Monday with considerable buoyancy, and at an advance of prices, as noted in the second figures in the above table—being the highest of the week. The improved demand was availed of by a number of the jobbers who had been operating on the *Bull* side, to realize their profits, and although no large amount of fresh stock was actually brought upon the Street, the impression was unfavorable on Tuesday and Wednesday, and induced the *Bears* to offer new contracts, on time, at a concession of 1@2 ℔ cent. on most of the Railroads, and in the case of Rhode Island and Michigan Southern 2½@3 ℔ cent. On these terms, buyers came in again, to a moderate extent, imparting steadiness, though no decided activity to the market until Saturday afternoon, when, under an improved demand, prices recovered to nearly the points current at the close of the previous week. The general list left off quite firm, with the promise of more business and better prices this week; the tone of dealings being strengthened both by the foreign advices by the Halifax steamer and the additional evidences o continued ease in Money at home afforded by the Treasury bids and low rates at which call loans are tendered to the Brokers.

The State and Railway Bond list improved throughout the week, even while Shares were temporarily depressed, and the amount and variety of purchasers (chiefly for investment) at th Brokers' Board are gradually on the increase. The principal activity was in Missouri sixes, which sold on Saturday and closed at 84 ℔ cent., and in the Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central, which advanced from 88½ to 90 ℔ cent. There is also some activity in the La Crosse Land Grants, which are somewhat unsettled by the contest going on to displace the present Eastern direction of the Company. Virginias and Tennessees are growing scarce on the market, and improved during the week 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. The few parcels of Ohios and New-Yorks offered at the Board are taken at extreme prices. Some orders from London for New-York Central 7 ℔ cents, Convertible issue, advanced the price to 104 ℔ cent. The more recent Sinking Fund issue, (in substitution of the maturing Bonds of the old Companies, assumed on the consolidation of the line,) are selling at 96@96½ ℔ cent. The 10 ℔ cents of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company are selling at 73 ℔ cent. ex dividend. The Erie unsecured Bonds which had been depressed to 40 ℔ cent. and under, have improved to 41 ℔ cent. for the Convertibles of 1871, and 45 ℔ cent. for the Sinking Funds of 1875. The early mortgages of this Company, and the mortgages of the Hudson River Company, are in fair request, at an improvement of 1@2 ℔ cent. The first mortgage 7 ℔ cents of the Belleville Road (part of the Terre Haute and Alton line,) have been introduced at 64@65 ℔ cent. The first mortgage of the Wabash Valley has gone up 10@12 per cent. on the improved traffic of the line, the business of April being nearly double that of last season. The payment of coupons on this mortgage will be resumed in August.

In the dividend-paying Shares, the demand is steady for Panama, Delaware and Hudson, and Pacific Mail, and also for the City Banks and City Avenue Roads, at full rates. The dividend on the Pacific Mail, half-yearly, is 10 ℔ cent., which will reduce the present market cost of the Stock to about 72 ℔ cent. The Company are doing a very large passenger business *to* California, while the traffic *from* that State has been very slack. The line is at present free of competition, and even while paying Mr. VANDERBILT a large subsidy, yields full 20 ℔ cent. a year to the Stock, with an ample reserve for the depreciation of its steamship property. The Panama Company, it is intimated, have already secured their July half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent. The investment demand for New-York Central is gradually gaining on the supply of Stock on the Street. The fluctuations on the speculative sales and purchases but slightly influence the demand either here or abroad.

The movement in the lower-priced Railroads, during the week, was mainly against the rise, as noted above. Rock Island attracts a good deal of interest, and enlisted a spirited contest between the *Bulls* and *Bears*. The latter had the advantage by the realization of profits by some outside parties on Monday, when the stock rose above 80, and the downward turn was to 77½ ℔ cent. The elasticity of the stock, however, brought up the price to 79¼@79¾ ℔ cent., at which it left off firm. There is no particular contest organized for or against Michigan Southern. The recent advance to 28 brought in some real sellers, while the subsequent decline to 24¾ created a fresh demand, and the stock closed 26½ ℔ cent. for the common and 51½ for the preference shares. In New-York and Erie and Hudson River there is a good deal of pertinacity shown by what may be called the steamboat party of *Bears*, who have been large sellers, and continue to diminish their lines by way of repressing a decided advance. On the other hand, neither stock at present has much apparent clique support from the *Bulls*, though a sufficiently strong confidence is shown to keep Erie about 24½@25 and Hudson 30½@31 ℔ cent.

To-day the annual election of officers by the Stock Exchange Board takes place. The President, Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE, who has served his term with general satisfaction to the Board, has asked to be relieved, and the vote to-day will probably be divided between three or four other old members, like Mr. H. G. STEBBINS, Mr. LITTLE, and Mr. NELSON. We hear of no intended change in either of the Vice-Presidents, who, under the new rules of business, perform the active labors of the Chair; one at the first opening, the other at the second.

The quotations for Bank Notes and Land Warrants, as corrected by MORSE & BROTHER, No. 15 Wall-street, are as follows:

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ¼	New-Orleans and Mobile	—@ ⅜
New-England	—@ ⅛	Tennessee	—@2¾
New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Illinois and Wisconsin	—@1¼
Philadelphia	—@ ⅛	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	⅞@1
Pennsylvania	¼@ ¾	Canada	—@ ¾
Baltimore	⅛@ ¼	Michigan	—@1¼
Maryland	½@ ¾	Missouri	—@1
Delaware	—@ ½		
S. Carolina and Georgia	—@1		
North Carolina	—@2		

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	100	40 Acres	110
80 Acres	88	80 Acres	91
120 Acres	83	120 Acres	85
160 Acres	87	160 Acres	90

The Great Western Railroad Company of Canada have declared their eighth semi-annual dividend, viz.: 2½ ℔ cent. for the half year ending 31st January last. The dividend warrants are payable at the Commercial Bank of Canada or its branches, or at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in this City.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday P. M., May 1, reports:

The market was again very dull to-day. In Cotton the stand-off seems to be complete, and neither buyers nor sellers show any disposition to come to terms. The next accounts from Europe will probably determine the course of business one way or the other. These may be expected on Monday. Other branches of trade are in the meanwhile pretty active, although the absence of any important transactions in Cotton necessarily tends to circumscribe operations generally. Money matters are unchanged. There is a good deal of long paper offering, which lenders are unwilling to touch under 11@12 ℔ cent. Some was passed this morning at these rates, and a little at 10. The Bank Statement for the week will be found subjoined. It differs essentially only from the last in the lessened amount of exchange, which is attributable of course to the small business in Produce.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	May 1.	April 24.	May 1.	April 24.
Citizens' Bank	3,502,721	3,543,858	2,349,715	2,044,892
Canal Bank	1,042,408	1,233,919	1,359,743	1,132,519
Louisiana	2,787,644	2,751 078	1,